

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XVI NO. 49.

## PITHY AND POINTED

### CRITICISMS OF CAPITALISM FROM THE PREMISES OF SOCIALISM.

**The Deplorable Poverty of Rockefeller—Another Periodic "Panicle"—The Peril of the Orientals—Los Angeles "Times"—Physical Assassination Substitute—Russian Revolutionary Wisdom and America—Other Items of Interest.**

Poor John D. Rockefeller. He is on the way to the poor-house. It is all a—ll those reports concerning his being worth \$1,000,000,000 and that his income exceeds \$100,000,000 a year. The poor fellow confesses to his being worth only \$300,000,000 and to an income of only \$20,000,000 a year. While the—lls about Rockefeller may thus be nailed, the nails wander from the right ears. The question is, how did John come to that \$300,000,000 pittance?

The "Times" is satisfied that Mallock has "punctured" the windbag of Socialism. Socialism shares the fate of the Socialist Labor Party. Its foes periodically declare it killed, or punctured beyond repair, only repeatedly to have to repeat the declaration, as a new occurrence, with a credulous simplicity that is just charming.

With the passage of the Immigration bill the Japanese Question has assumed a more serious aspect. The trick did not escape Japan, and she has said so. The pious advisers of the President, of whom he is himself the chief fugleman, may now have an opportunity to dilate upon the "peril of the Orientals." Is there any perils greater than not to allow oneself to be humbugged?

The Los Angeles Cal. "Daily Times" contains an interesting note that "the undisputed domination of Goldfield and other mining towns by the Western Federation of Thieves and Assassins is shameful to the State of Nevada." Which translated in the vernacular means that the Mine Owners' Association hires of Pinkertons to commit crimes and then palm them off on the Western Federation of Miners are not meeting with success and have found it necessary to subsidize the "Daily Times" to help them to assassinate the characters of the men whom they are failing to assassinate bodily.

A glossary should accompany every public statement made nowadays by public men. For instance, Gov. Hughes declares "the guilty must be brought to justice" in the matter of the late New York Central wreck. "The guilty" should be accompanied with this glossary: "That is to say, not the directors, who, through a system of chicanery, looking to higher dividends, fail to employ the necessary number of men, and work those whom they employ inhumanly long hours, but the employees who are so guilty as not to be superhuman."

To the Russian peasant revolutionist Aladin, now in the United States, the motto is attributed "Whose the sweat is the land." One locomotive engineer after another, one towerman, one flagman after another throughout the length and breadth of the land is being punished for some railroad accident. Granted it was humanly possible for them to have prevented the accidents, one thing is certain that the stockholders at home could have no hand in the matter, one may or another. Aladin's motto applies here: "Whose the responsibility, his the property."

The February Edinburgh "Socialist," organ of the British Socialist Labor Party has this dashlight paragraph: "Will Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman join the 'labouring' party?" "C. E. speaking at Inverness January 1904, said: 'The labour members of whom Parliament has had experience are among the best members we have.' I welcome this large increase of labour representatives."

"J. Keir Hardie, writing in Labour Leader, January 4th, 1907: 'I must say that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has earned and fully deserves all the praise that is being heaped upon him. He seems to be mellowing with age, and

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

to be really desirous of effecting some useful social legislation.

"Characteristic of the friendliness between labour and capital, isn't it?"

"Government by pogrom" is the latest style of class government. The invention is Russian, but the idea is capitalistic. "Pogrom" is the Russian for "disorder." The scheme is to promote disorder—bomb explosions, riots, etc., and take that as a pretext for summarily setting aside the Duma; and restoring absolutism. As a complete scheme of government the application of the "pogrom" system is new. As an aid to government it is old. "Pogrom" was the method adopted by the German cabinet officer, Puttkamer, when he furnished funds for anarchist bombs and publications; "pogrom" was the method adopted by American capitalists, when they sent MacFarland into the coal mines of Pennsylvania. "Pogrom" is the method adopted by the mine owners of Colorado. "Pogrom" is the staff of capitalist rule.

### SKOWHEGAN STRIKE.

**Warren Mills Still Tied Up—Golden's Scab-Holding Offer Recoils on His Own Head—Company's Latest Move Shows Its Desperation.**

Skowhegan, Me., February 19.—The Marston Worsted Mill strike is still on but the strikers are confident of winning. The scabby endorsement of Messrs. Golden and Hibbert is not doing Mr. Blunt any good—neither is his labor fakir lackey. A local union of Golden's U. T. W. of A. in Leominster, Mass., only yesterday sent us \$25.00 and its secretary states that as individuals and as an organization the workers of Leominster are with us. Some of them have worked here and they know we are striking with good cause. From Indian Orchard in like manner we have received some \$40. To the personal letters that Golden sent to some of his members here, he has received pretty strong replies.

Blunt is using the tactics of desperation and seeking to have our members blacklisted in other towns where many of them have gone to seek work while the strike lasts. They won't hire them here in town at the woolen mill or the spinning mill and I understand the Maine Central Railroad has been asked to discharge one of our men who is working as a section hand. Seeing that funds have so far come in well enough to enable us to pay fares and see that all in need were supplied with food and fuel, the latest game is to get the owners of the cottages in which some of our family men live, to push for the month's rent which most of them owe. Naturally, the company officials imagine that to save those who might have to be saved from eviction would break the relief committee because \$100 or so used in that direction would mean so much less for necessities. This is their forlorn hope. I give the company two weeks to give in or go bankrupt if we meet them as we should on this tack.

We need all the funds we can get to hold the fort for a victory. We ask again all our comrades and fellow-workers who read this to make renewed efforts to send us more ammunition as quickly as possible. Strict account is kept of every cent received and an audited financial statement will be published after the strike is over—and won, as it must be. Send all funds you can possibly gather at once to:

Sam J. French Organizer, I. W. W. Skowhegan House, Skowhegan, Me.

### MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL AND THE PEOPLE.

As already announced, the Daily People will publish telegraphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial by Wade R. Parks. Parks is favorably known to our readers through his reports of the addresses of Vincent St. John, on the Second I. W. W. Convention, delivered at Butte, Montana. The reports of the trial will not be stenographic, but will contain the important and leading features, as viewed from a working class standpoint. They will be re-published in the Weekly People. The trial, according to latest despatches, has been set for March 5; and, provided another postponement does not occur, the telegraphic reports will begin to appear in the Daily People of March 6, and the Weekly People of March 7.

In addition to the telegraphic reports, the Daily and Weekly People will publish concurrent matter, such as correspondence, editorials, reports of meetings, etc., bearing on the trial, presenting, on the whole, a comprehensive review of the historic episode.

Our readers, friends and sympathizers of the accused men and the working class, are urged to push the sale and subscriptions of both the Daily and Weekly People.

On the second and third pages of this issue will be found the photographic reproductions of certain documents that all should read carefully, scan carefully, consider carefully, and, putting two and two together, consider some more.

The revelation concerning Sherman's recommendation to his "special police" to give Trautmann "a damned good licking" is not without its significance, under all circumstances. The plea, upon which Sherman secured special police service, was that he feared a personal assault in his office, it was not to enable him to commit a breach of the peace upon a peaceful man, and to commit it through the arm of an officer. That revelation merely depicts Sherman as a cowardly criminal, too cowardly to satisfy his own personal animosities himself, and himself take the consequences. None who watched Sherman at the convention, or since, in so far as his acts have come to light, would wonder at that—if that were all.

The further revelation that Sherman egged on his special police to commit murder, and that the victim marked was St. John constitutes a second link in a chain of evidence that thereby begins to point in certain directions, not previously surmised. St. John, it was known, would go to the old headquarters. The suggestion that, whatever the special police might do, would be done "in the use of his special prerogative" and "in self-defense," was in itself, quite pointed. It meant "shoot to kill." The point of the suggestion was sharpened by the articles that Sherman had inspired in advance to the Chicago "Record-Herald" and the pure and simple political Chicago "Socialist" to the effect that he expected an assault to be committed upon his headquarters by certain reputed "gunmen" of

the West. Is it altogether unlikely, that the point was furthermore sharpened by the circumstance that, abreast of Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer, St. John is feared by the Mine Owners' Association; was arrested at the same time as those other three men; was also accused of murder; but that part of the conspiracy quickly fell through and St. John had just been set free? Has this sequence of events, directly preceding Sherman's suggestion to his police lieutenant that he "shoot to kill," and that the act would be "in self-defense" and in the "use of his special prerogative"—have the two things nothing in common? Are they mere coincidences?

Furthermore, is the theory of "mere coincidence," or the theory of "link in a continuous chain," at all illuminated by the further revelation that Sherman's special policeman was a Pinkerton of old standing; that he was a veteran in the service of the Capitalist Class at strike breaking; that he was known, well known, personally known in Chicago for his record as a brutal agent of Capitalist brutality; finally, that between such a character and Sherman there were such intimate relations that Sherman gladly gave him a certificate of character and treated him as "George"?—Which of the two theories does these revelations illumine? Do they illumine the theory of "mere coincidence," or do they illumine the theory of "links in a continuous chain," a chain previously suggested by Fientje's allegations?

What all does all this mean? As to Sherman himself, he is a corpse washed down the stream of the Movement. Deposed, convicted, utterly discredited, without support from any tangible portion of the Working Class, the revelations on the second and third pages of this issue are merely cumulative as to him; in so far, they are superfluous.

A man can not be dead and dead. The documents are also, at best, only of incidental importance towards estimating the Mahoneys and McMillens, Sherman's understrappers, and the rest of his "Kitchen Cabinet." Sufficient facts have sufficiently exposed the whole bunch.

What, then, does all this mean? Does all this mean that the I. W. W. is dreaded of the Capitalist Class, and that the Capitalist Class will leave untried no act of chicanery, however base or criminal, to stamp out the danger it is threatened with—and its buffers, the Mitchell-Gompers combination of Civic Federation decoy ducks? In that respect also the documents are merely cumulative, and hence superfluous.

What, then, does all this mean? What all this means to the Working Class is something without which all sense of class solidarity will be useless; all organization, however structurally perfect, worthless. To the Working Class the documents on pages two and three are a warning, loud, incisive and persuasive, that the times that are upon them lay upon their mental powers a strain which they must prove equal to or the rising tide of emancipation will roll back again, leaving the lifeless bodies of their most devoted apostles strewn the dry sands of the beach of Time.

To the Working Class the documents warn to keep their heads cool, their eyes peeled. To guard against hasty suspicion; but to be relentless when facts confirm suspicion. The documents warn the Working Class to demand the fullest publicity of their acts and of the acts of their officers. The documents caution against criticism that is untimely; they urge a careful gathering of facts, the rough digestion thereof, and independent—not angry—thought, and, that arrived at, determined, collected action.

he replied that if the I. W. W. was represented by the Cox, De Leon, Veal, Trautmann crazy faction, he would have nothing to do with it. He then read a lengthy letter from C. O. Sherman, in which among other things, C. O. Sherman stated that the Cox, De Leon, Veal, Trautmann crazy faction got in at the last convention, but at the second convention they got rid of them. He spoke of expelling Trautmann, of the injunction, etc., and that the court had dissolved the injunction and he, Sherman, was the President of the I. W. W., doing business at the old stand, 148 W. Madison street, stating that he would not pursue the tactics that the crazy faction were, i. e., grant charters to the coal miners belonging to the U. M. W. of A., but that it seemed that some plan ought to be made upon which the U. M. W. of A. and the W. F. of M. could come together into the mining department of the I. W. W. Walker stated that he was helping to arrange a meeting for Sherman in Danville.

What do you think of this alignment? Put it together, first the Western Federation of Miners' convention refuses to accept locals from the United Mine Workers of America, in its convention May and June, 1906. Second, the star chamber meeting of the Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. of Illinois, in the Keiserhoff Hotel, during the I. W. W. convention, inviting the delegates from the W. F. of M. Two of those delegates, however, Ryan and St. John, left that meeting disgusted; third, J. M. O'Neill here on the grounds and the confession to the writer that a plan was on foot to amalgamate the two organizations; and fourth, Sherman's letter to Walker.

Springfield, Ill., February 20.—The time of the United Mine Workers of America convention, this forenoon, was taken up in protesting against the vote of locals being thrown out, because more votes were cast than per capita tax had been paid on the month prior to the election. It was finally settled by a motion to count those votes, and then so change the constitution as to fit the occasion in the future. The unwise delegates applauded this motion.

Here follows the constitutional clauses and parts of the iron-clad agreement with the operators that got them tangled up and put them in the air. From Article XI, Section 4 of constitution: "The annual election for state and sub-district officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in February each year, on which day there shall be no work. The polls shall open at eight o'clock in the morning and shall not be open longer than eight hours."

"Section 3.—Any member or members of the organization failing to attend the election after being notified that an election of officers is to take place, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable circumstances, shall pay a fine of one dollar (\$1)."

From the agreement: "Any member or members of the U. M. W. of A. guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output by failure to continue at work in accordance with the provisions of this agreement shall be fined ten dollars (\$10)."

The clincher from the agreement is as follows: "This contract is in no case to be set aside because of any rules of the U. M. W. of A. now in force or which may hereafter be adopted; nor is this contract to be set aside by reason of any provision in their national, state or local constitutions."

Then again in Article XIV, Section 2 of constitution: "Where any part of this constitution shall in any way conflict with either the interstate or state agreements, the agreements shall have precedence in all cases." They voted this morning to change this conflicting constitution, but what's the use, they may as well burn it. The iron-clad agreement is the constitution. Who will say this is not a coal operators' organization?

John M. O'Neill attended the smoker last night given by the Federation of Labor and Business Mens' Association in "honor" of the delegates to the convention of the coal operators' organization. Yet he is out in the interests of men who, by reason of their refusal to be entertained by the capitalist class in this manner, are in prison to-day. Is O'Neill a loyal member of the Western Federation of Miners, and a fit man for editor of their magazine? Will he graduate into the Civic Federation?

Springfield, Ill., February 21.—John M. O'Neill spoke last night to a good sized audience in Arion Hall, where the United Mine Workers of America convention is being held. His talk was received with cheers. No criticism can be made upon what he said; he handled the subject of the outrage against the imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners in a manner that appealed to the convention and the miners of Illinois for financial assistance; and it is a foregone conclusion that the convention will at least duplicate what it did last year; but not one word was said about the support given by the United

(Continued on page 6.)

What the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

## PATERSON I. W. W.

### HOLDS SUCCESSFUL MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

**More Funds Raised for Skowhegan Strikers—Membership Continues To Increase—Course of Lectures Devised—Organization To Be Pushed In Other New Jersey Points.**

Pateron, N. J., February 22.—A meeting of the delegated body of Silkworkers and Local Unions affiliated, was held last night at Helvetia Hall.

All branches and locals were represented. The committee on the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting reported, that the mass meeting held on Sunday, February 17, was a splendid demonstration of the solidarity of the working class in this city. The speakers were Frank Bohn, Redmondo Fazio, A. Chaiken and R. Katz. Chas. Trainer of Local 63, I. W. W., was chairman, Wm. Glans secretary. Ringing resolutions were adopted by a standing vote of the audience.

A collection on the floor brought \$27.82. The Second Ward Socialist Club donated \$10.00 to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund; the employees of the Union Ribbon Co., \$8.00; Branch 30, Workingmen's Circle, \$2.00. Other organizations also voted monies for this purpose, but the same has not yet been delivered to the secretary. The report of the Moyer-Haywood Committee was received.

Branch I. (Ribbon Weavers) reported having admitted 18 new members at last meeting. The branch suggests to the central body that the organizer should visit delinquent members, collect their dues, and impress upon them the necessity of organization; give out leaflets dealing with the question of Industrial Unionism; and, in this way arouse more interest among those who lag behind. Fifteen dollars were donated to the Skowhegan strikers. The suggestion was approved.

Branch II. (Broadloom Weavers) recommends that all the branches of Silkworkers' Industrial Union 162, should charge a uniform initiation fee. This was laid over to the next meeting.

Branch III. (Italian) admitted three new members; recommends that at mass meetings where speakers of various nationalities are invited, the language branches should have a voice in selecting same. Recommendation was concurred in, with the understanding that such speakers must conform to the spirit of the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Branch IV. (Dyers' Helpers and Finishers) admitted 17 new members; desires to have a representative from the central body at all its meetings to explain the principles of the I. W. W.

Branch V. (Jewish) admitted six new members; will hold a mass meeting for Jewish silk workers.

Local 63 (Blacksmiths' Helpers) voted \$25.00 to Skowhegan strikers; efforts are being made to organize the Locomotive Engine Builders employed by the American Locomotive Company. Recruiting Local reports two new members.

A number of communications were read by the Corresponding Secretary and by the Organizer, from General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann; from Newark, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Bayonne, relative to work of organization. The Organizer was instructed to visit these towns and attend to the work to be done, but that his expenses on such occasions should be borne by the organizations in the respective localities, or by general headquarters.

A good deal of other routine matter was disposed of. The most important were: A motion that lectures on Industrial Unionism be held in all parts of the city, the workers in general to be invited to such lectures, so that the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World be better understood by those in the organization, and also reach workers of other trades and industry, and thus make the educational feature of the union a living principle. It was also decided to issue subscription lists through the shops and mills in support of the Skowhegan strikers.

The meeting adjourned at midnight.

### DE LEON IN ST. LOUIS.

Daniel De Leon will lecture on the "Labor Question" at two mass meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party, one on Wednesday, March 6th, at 8 p. m., at Military Hall, 12th and North Market streets; the other on Thursday, March 7th, at 8 p. m., at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

Every reader of the Weekly People and sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party should attend these meetings and bring his friends. Admission is free.

## DE LEON TOUR

### AROUSES PURE AND SIMPLE FEAR IN ST. LOUIS.

**Plan to Keep Trades Unionists Away—Gompers' May Also Deliver Counter Lectures—The Injection of Socialism Into the Local Labor Movement Not Desired.**

St. Louis, Mo., February 22.—The Post-Dispatch publishes an article which should prove an inspiration to every intelligent workman in this city, and in every city where Daniel De Leon, the Editor of The Daily and Weekly People, is to lecture. It is as follows:

### "SOCIALIST FOE OF GOMPERS COMING"

"Daniel De Leon, New York Agitator—Editor, to Deliver Addresses Here."

### "Unions Ready for Him"

"Federation Leader May Foretell Eastern's Attacks by Prior St. Louis Visit."

"Daniel De Leon, the New York Socialist, implacable foe of the American Federation of Labor as an organization and of Samuel Gompers, its president, in particular, is slated to deliver two addresses to the working people of St. Louis during the month of March."

"The officials of the 'pure and simple' trade union movement are passing the word around that it will be proper for them to make themselves conspicuous at the meetings by their absence."

"This work is being done quietly, but it is said effectively, and the old line, union men predict that De Leon will have few to talk to except avowed Socialists, and they add that it will be impossible for him to do them any particular harm."

"The meetings have been arranged by the Socialist Labor Party of St. Louis. The first meeting will be held Wednesday evening, March 6, in Military Hall, Twelfth and North Market streets, and the second on Thursday evening, March 7, in Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway. De Leon's subject is to be, 'The Labor Question,' and as a special inducement to St. Louisians to turn out and hear him, admission will be free. In explanation of the free admission, a member of the party told a Post-Dispatch reporter that this was to be 'a campaign of education,' and that De Leon was to be brought to St. Louis because he is one of those members of the party who do not mince words or attempt to carry water on both shoulders."

"In New York De Leon edits a daily and weekly paper called The People, and its columns at all times bristle with stinging arraignments of the American

Federation of Labor and its chief official. He also pays his daily respects to that wing of the Socialist movement—and it is a formidable one—that is opposed to his methods, on the ground that they retard the Socialist movement."

"Opponents Plan Cold Reception."

"There are adherents of both factions in St. Louis and the anti-De Leon men say that the atmosphere surrounding his reception will be at the freezing point."

"The attempt to inject Socialism into the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of St. Louis has caused many heated debates and the officers say they do not propose that De Leon shall come into the city and accomplish that which his St. Louis followers have failed to do. They expect that the New Yorker will use most of the time he is on the platform in denouncing the trade union movement, but they say that his applause will come only from those who already hold his opinions."

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is now in Indianapolis, and it may be that he will come to St. Louis in advance of De Leon, in which event the local trade unionists will endeavor to have him deliver one or more lectures on the same subject as that chosen by the Socialist advocate."

These tactics will only serve to put more energy into all intelligent workingmen. They will go after the trade unionists, and take care that the pure and simple boycott is rendered ineffectual, by advertising the meeting, and making the intent of the boycott evident.

### MICHIGAN S. L. P.

### Nominates State Ticket—Cheering News From Various Sections.

Detroit, Mich., February 22.—The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held a mass convention, Saturday, February 16, to nominate candidates for April election. H. Richter was chairman; Geo. Hasseler, secretary. The national platform was reaffirmed; and the following ticket nominated:

### JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT

Geo. Hasseler, Detroit

Wm. Ed. Clermont, Traverse City

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY

Archib. McGinnis, Lansing

John A. Singram, Saginaw

The State Committee was instructed to fill vacancies and take necessary steps to file ticket.

The secretary, in a short address, reviewed the situation throughout the State. All reports indicate a turning of the tide towards the Socialist Labor Party. The uniting of all real Socialists is developing rapidly; and many of the sections of the State show an awakening to a consciousness of their interests as wage workers.

With cheers, the convention adjourned.



# WORKERS: Will You Stand for More Bloodshed?

(ISSUED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD).

On October 3rd, 1906, the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, after stormy encounters between the elements who discarded the idea of compromise with graft and corruption and those who did not, concluded its successful labors. The office of General President was abolished, and a new Executive Board elected.

On October 4th, 1906, members of that executive board proceeded to headquarters of the organization, then located at 148 W. Madison Street, among them being Vincent St. John, one of the men of the Western Federation of Miners, who had been marked by the Mine Owners Association of the West for his loyalty to the working class in all actions of his life. They found the office barricaded by rough-looking characters, and upon proceeding to enter the office in performance of their duties they were brutally attacked. Although over 50 delegates were around, able to force the entrance, yet all surmised that a trap had been prepared by the detectives and those who had engaged them, so to precipitate a riot. The men attacked spoiled the chances of the conspirators by withdrawing immediately from the premises and allying the rage of those who had witnessed the outrage. The assumption that those men who had engaged the detectives had hoped to see a riot stirred up was substantiated by the Captain of Police in Desplaines Station, Chicago, who said to Heslewood, one of the parties assailed, and W. E. Trautmann, that he had received information from 148 W. Madison Street on October 3rd that a riot and shooting would take place in the morning of October 4th and that he should have a patrol wagon ready then. As a matter of fact that police patrol wagon ordered by Chas. O. Sherman, was standing at 148 W. Madison Street, at the time when Vincent St. John and others entered the building, unaware of the trap laid for them by the hirelings of the capitalist class.

The parties who had engaged the Special Detectives calculated that Vincent St. John, Fred Heslewood, Albert Ryan, and others, entering the premises would offer resistance and then the detectives, sworn in as special guards, would have had the pretext of shooting and creating bloodshed in self-defense, and kill, if necessary, those who had been marked. In fact, these were the instructions and a certain Frank McCabe was to give the orders—and he did so—whom to assail.

So absolutely sure of the successful carriage of their plot were these criminals, better defined in the following lines, that articles in certain newspapers were prepared for publication, and also published, giving a horrifying description of occurrences as these rascals thought would surely take place, and the reference to reputed "gunmen" of the West made in the Chicago Socialist, The American and Record-Herald and other papers furnishes food for a correct imagination what the nefarious plans were.

One will see the diabolic plot more clearly when taking into consideration the fact that the Mine Owners' Association of the West would gladly pay rewards to whoever would help to rid them

(Continued on

of these whom they had persecuted for years, brought into the courts under all kinds of charges, and failed at every instance to get a conviction.

Banking on the support mentioned the parties who engaged the detectives knew that money in abundance would have been at their disposal, as it really was, to secure an acquittal by law of any one who by sheer "accident" acting in "self defense" would have blown out the brains of the "noted Gunmen" of the West, notably Vincent St. John.

Additional light is thrown on the whole affair, beneficial though it will be for the working class movement of America, when the fact is considered that the Mine Owners' Association of the West, despite all efforts and the expense of money were unable to prove one crime against those whom they have for many years denounced as murderers and whom they tried to get out of their way because they were the most active in organizing the workers of the West on correct lines of Industrial Unionism.

Enormous sums did they expend, all in vain.

Vincent St. John was one of the men, who was also arrested in Idaho, on the same charges as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped for, but the network woven by Detective McFarland was not strong enough to strangle him by means of "law." He was deported to Telluride, Colo., and held for trial under the charge of murder. And just one week prior to the occurrences the Mine Owners again saw their hopes shattered as St. John was acquitted again.

The desire of the Mine Owners to get rid of those whom they had marked for slaughter, but had failed in the past, and the preparation for an anticipated riot and subsequent bloodshed, looked for by the master class on October 4th, 1906, furnishes the connecting link and the proof is established by documents herein published.

When a certain C. E. Mahoney, who was a partner of those who engaged the detectives parted for Denver he reminded the detectives that a reward was in store for them if they would hold the fort and carry out their instructions—another connecting link.

Under the light of these explanations should this leaflet be analyzed. The capitalist class and their hirelings were ready for another bloodshed and they expected a slaughter of men who had proven true to their class. But those marked were trained in the school of Industrial Unionism, they realized that it is not the time to fight when the masters in their encroachments are well prepared, and they would therefore not give, as so often it was done before, the pretext and the shield to justify the bloodshed in the eyes of those who still today are blind and misled.

The workers will organize right in the Industrial Workers of the World, and will be able to see the truth, the light, and distinguish their enemies from those who, although their names are not printed in glaring colors, are preparing the forces for the emancipation of the working class.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## AS TO POLITICS

By G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.  
In your answer to Arturo Giovannitti you say "Accordingly, the civilized revolutionary organization proclaims the Right, demands it, argues for it, and willingly submits to the civilized method of polling the votes. And it organizes itself with the requisite physical force in case its defeated adversary should resort to the barbarous way of enforcing his will."

Now my question is: How is the organization to know when its adversary is defeated? In there any probability that the political machine that counts the votes will become good or better-stricken, and honestly count the votes, and thereby proclaiming the defeat of the idle class by the working class?

Yours for success,  
Geo. F. Spettel.

[A political movement knows from a thousand and one sources whether its numerical forces are strong or weak. In this city, for instance, Hearst was elected Mayor two years ago. Everybody knows that. The reason he is not in the City Hall to-day is that he was not equipped with the physical force to enforce his victory. The counting out of Hearst deceived nobody.]

The above answer is on the supposition that the political movement of Labor would triumph, and the Capitalist Class then attempt the trick played on Hearst. The chances are against such a contingency. The chances are as stated several weeks ago in the answer to Hoffman. Some capitalist outrage on the economic field will precipitate war. In that case the issue will depend upon the degree of integrally industrial organization that the proletariat may find itself in.

If they should find themselves in so weak a degree of integrally industrial organization as they now are in, or in a stronger one, yet not possessed of the

minimum of strength needed for resistance, cohesion and attraction, then the armed force of the capitalist class will mop the earth with them. Then there will be born an "Underground America," as there has long been an "Underground Russia." The handful of revolutionists will be forced into surreptitious propaganda, and the Revolution will have to raise itself above ground by its own bootstraps.

If, however, the proletariat should, at such a time, find themselves organized to such a degree of integral industrialism (and the more strongly the better) that sufficient resistance could be offered to the capitalist, and sufficient attraction could be exercised upon the rest and not yet organized workers, then the proletariat would mop the earth with the capitalist class. It would be able to do so because its industrial form of organization would not only furnish it the required physical force, but would also enable it forthwith to conduct production. But—

But that possibility, or eventuality, is out of all question if the industrial organization were to start upon the theory that there is ACTUAL WAR NOW. If it did, it would be throttled in short order. Only by recognizing the civilized method of peaceful trial of strength, implied in political action, will the proletariat be able to recruit the physical force (industrially organized workers) with the aid of which, under the first supposition, it will be in position to enforce its political triumph; or with the aid of which it may be able, under the second supposition, to meet successfully capitalist brutality.

Thus, in either case, political action is as necessary as industrial organization is indispensable.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

By O. Eherich, Oakland, Cal.  
(January 31, 1907.)

Since the controversy as to politics has appeared down to this point, I feel

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
CITY OF CHICAGO.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL POLICE.

Chicago, O.K. 20 Lin 6

I hereby appoint George W. Wahl Address 388 Burlington St.  
Chas. O. Sherman  
Special Police upon the recommendation of Empire News  
Ridg. 148 W. Madison St.

The Revised Code of Chicago, relating to above appointment, states as follows: Page 310, Section 1491.

### SPECIAL POLICE FOR SPECIAL DUTY

"We the Council of Police shall have power, on the application of any person or persons showing the necessity therefor, to appoint and remove as many additional special police as may be necessary to do any duty at any time within the city, at the expense and expense of the person or persons by whom the application is made, and shall keep a correct list of all persons so appointed. It shall issue a special certificate of appointment to each of said special police and shall issue a warrant of arrest and shall be sworn by them while on duty, and be returned to said Council upon the termination of their appointment."

are hereby informed that you will be required to report in person to the Superintendent of Police at least once every three months. Failure to report as above required sufficient cause for cancellation of appointment.

When uniform hats or caps are worn the word SPECIAL must be used in the front. Under no circumstances will numbers be permitted on either hats or caps.

I hereby make the above appointment to take effect this day.

John D. Callahan  
General Superintendent of Police

County of Cook } ss.

George W. Wahl, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that: I was employed by the Meeney and Boland Detective Agency October 4th, 1906, to guard the headquarters of the I. W. W. at 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, and remained in the employ of the Meeney and Boland Detective Agency, until October 17th, 1906. Then I made a contract or agreement with C. O. Sherman, General President of the said I. W. W., to further guard the said premises, the said agreement or contract with the said C. O. Sherman and myself, was as follows: Said C. O. Sherman said to me, George, the Meeney and Boland Agency are holding me up. I would like to have you take charge of this matter, starting tonight, which was Thursday, October 18th, 1906. I did so and employed another man upon the recommendation of C. O. Sherman, by the name of Paul Flashlamp, a member of the I. W. W. in the machinery department. I put him at work October 18th, 1906, and he worked for me until about December 12th, or 13th, 1906, when C. O. Sherman said to me that he would have to curtail expenses, and asked me to lay the said Flashlamp off. I then continued myself in the service of said C. O. Sherman until Saturday January 12th, 1907, when I was told by thought they could handle it themselves.

Affiant further says the said C. O. Sherman said to me at the time of the conversation mentioned above on October 18th, that he was paying Meeney and Boland seven dollars per day and expenses for the men and asked me if I would take hold of it for six dollars per day for seven days in the week, and I told him I would, and then I was told to lay off one F. Cranston and one James Duffy, and if anyone would come to him he would say, "the whole matter is turned over to George" (naming myself) and in fact that is what he told everyone. After C. O. Sherman dispensed with my services on January 12th, 1907, I asked him for a service letter, which I now have in my possession, over his own signature and the seal of the office. I received my week's wages every Saturday during my employment there. The checks were made out payable to bearer, George W. Wahl at the Federal National Bank. I said checks were signed C. O. Sherman.



and more to better do.

of January 20th 1907

George W. Wahl

Notary Public

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss.  
COUNTY OF COOK }

M. T. Smith, being first duly sworn under oath, deposes and says: that he is a member of local union #194 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, and has been a member for many years: that he knew George W. Wahl since 1899, when said Wahl was engaged through the Detective Agency to act as strike breaker on the C. B. and Q. Railway. In 1900 said Wahl was again engaged to act as strike breaker in the strike of switchmen in West Albany on the New York Central Railway.

The affiant further states that he knows for a fact that said Wahl has been engaged by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and was engaged by such in the strike at Homestead. The said Wahl was one of the guards captured by the strikers. Afterwards said Wahl worked as Secret Service Officer, locating the rifles that were taken from the Pinkerton guards by the striking Iron and Steel workers. He was again engaged as strike breaker in Springfield, Ohio, during the strike on the Big Four Railway, and again was the leader of strike breakers at Peoria, Ill., as switchman and yardmaster, during the strike on the Peoria and R. I. Railway. During the American Railway Union strike in 1904, he worked as switchman in the C. & W. I. Railway yards at Folk Street Depot, Chicago, and his record is well known by anyone who knows the history of the American Railway Union.

The affiant further states that said Wahl afterwards worked again for the Pinkerton and Thiele Detective Agency, and also later for the Meeney and Boland offices of said agencies in the Stock Exchange Building. During the Teamsters' strike in 1905, said Wahl acted again as guard on the Fly and Co. wagons, wholesale dealers in plumbing supplies. During the latter part of 1905, and early in 1907, he was still engaged by the said Meeney and Boland detective agency, and as such acted as special police for Charles O. Sherman at 148 W. Madison St., who also knew the record of that man, but who engaged him.

The affiant further states that he is positive that most of the union men who were engaged in strikes with the employers for the last few years, knew the record of said Wahl, and it was generally known that he was the King of the strike breakers, and he held one same position in the various detective agencies as strike breaker parlay, with whom said Wahl worked.

The affiant further states that the record of said Wahl must have been known to Charles O. Sherman when he engaged him from the Meeney and Boland Detective Agency.

M. T. Smith  
Sworn before me this 18th day of January,



M. T. Smith  
Notary Public

keeping the proletarians from indulging in a headlong reckless, unheeded rush, can the class-conscious workers be trusted enough to learn from past experiences and shape their course accordingly? Have we any choice?

Yours for the revolution,  
O. Eherich.

[Boiled down to their substance, the above questions proceed from the error of holding that ACTUAL WAR exists now. In last week's answer to Kopald the error was exposed. Eherich himself would recognize his error if he allowed his eyes a wider sweep of the horizon.

It is true that the Capitalist Class has violated the Constitution in the instance of the Colorado men. But that is not evidence enough of the existence of actual war. The rest of us are doing what Haywood was kidnapped for, and yet we are at large. The kidnapping and other outrages had taken place, and yet the convention of the I. W. W. met and worked in peace, although the capitalists aimed at its destruction, and evidently

had their agents there to do their bidding.

Of identical nature is the error implied in the question whether the workers should not "adopt the same methods" as the capitalists. In this, as in the instance just touched on above, Eherich just sees one thing, but overlooks other things that are necessary for a correct conclusion. Eherich correctly points out the barbaric methods resorted to by the capitalists. He overlooks another thing that these self-same capitalists resort to, and without which their barbaric methods would not work in the manner they do. That other thing that capitalists resort to is external homage to the ways of civilization, external homage to the Genius of the Age. He who says, the workers should adapt themselves to the methods of capitalism and cites their barbarism may not exclude their external homage to civilization. Adaptation in this instance would consist in a hypocritical posture towards political action, plus preparation of the means of barbarism. Adaptation, accordingly, would reject Eherich's suggested repudiation of political action. The bona fide Movement of

Labor may not "adopt" the methods of the Capitalist Class in the class war. The Labor Movement must, on the contrary, place itself upon the highest plane civilization has reached. It must insist upon the enforcement of civilized methods, and it must do so in the way that civilized man does. Civilized man acts equipped with experience. Experience teaches that Right is a toy unless backed by Might; experience teaches also that the Capitalist Class is a brigand class bearing the mask of civilization, and that it is helped in the cheat by the undoubted circumstance that it has been a promoter of civilization. Equipped with this experience and knowledge, the civilized man will take up political action as the only means that, theoretically, promises a peaceful trial of strength; and he will simultaneously organize the integrally industrial Union as the only available and the all-sufficient Might to enforce the Right that his ballot proclaims.

As to the question, whether or not the capitalist does not now "conspire" and act in secret, and whether the worker should not adopt that method also—that question, partly answered above, deserves special treatment. NO! SECRECY IS THE BANE OF THE UNION GENERALLY; IT WOULD BE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION! The Mahoneys and Shermans wanted secrecy. The widest publicity is essential to safety. Secrecy leaves the majorities in the Unions in ignorance of what happens at Union meetings; secrecy promotes the trade of the police spy, the "agents provocateurs," those raw-boned "anti-political revolutionists," like McFarland, in the pay of the capitalist politicians. Left in ignorance of what happens in the Union, the majority of the membership is ever dependent upon private information; the informant may be honorable, he may also be dishonorable; the revolution must not be exposed to trip upon misinformation. On the other hand, the "agent provocateur" will find his occupation gone if publicity is enforced: the blood and thunder rant, knowing HIS words would be published as coming from HIM will love his neck too well to indulge in crime-promoting declamation. Secrecy is DEATH; publicity, LIFE.

Has the Movement any choice? Certainly it has.—ED THE PEOPLE.]

### III.

By Julius Kiefe.  
(February 7, 1907.)

The S. L. P. members of the I. W. W. always claimed, that political (parliamentary) action is an absolute fluke; except, if it is backed up by economic organization on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World. They also tell us in word and print, that people, believing in the economic organization to be the sole factor, by using the general strike tactics are just as wrong in their theory as the Socialists from the Socialist party, who are of the opinion that the ballot will bring them economic and political liberty. Another argument we hear at present quite often and that is: How could we (non-parliamentary Socialists) organize the workers on general strike tactics without being jailed or hung at present? Indeed very easy to answer. We tell the working class that the I. W. W. (and that is the reason we belong to it) is a revolutionary economic organization, whose ultimate object will be, that the workers, who are robbed under the capitalist system of exploitation in the production of wealth by not owning the necessary tools to produce commodities for themselves. For this reason the I. W. W. was organized and not like pure and simple unions a la A. F. of L. to get for the workers increase in wages and possibly a shortening of hours.—If the capitalist class fears this proposition so much, that it would not tolerate such an organization, because it trains their members for the Social Revolution, how is it, that it allows a political party such as the S. L. P. or even S. P. to make propaganda for Socialism. In my opinion this looks very funny indeed, or is it perhaps that the capitalist attorneys and the leaders of the different parliamentary Socialist parties have some kind of an agreement to blind the workers if you please, when the day of the social revolution arrives and is declared by the working class themselves by refusing to work any longer for the capitalist parasites? In fact Mr. Iglesias of Spain and also Mr. Vandervelde of Belgium, two of the prominent members of the international political Socialist parties blinded the workers of their respective countries, when they were in conflict several years ago, while the social general strike was tested there. (This information I received by reading a leaflet on the general strike by Walter Arnold about a year ago.) As far as the preamble of the I. W. W. in regards to organizing the workers on the political as well as on the economic field is at least said confusing and should be changed at our next convention to read: The workers should be organized on the economic field to overthrow the economic and the political state of capitalism.

Hoping you will publish this correspondence, I am, yours for the revolution,

Julius Kiefe.

Member of Local 6 (Cinn.), I. W. W.  
[Upon a more careful reading of the above the impression that it asked some questions was found to be false. Had a first glance at the communication conveyed the correct impression, it would have been excluded by last week's decision to close the discussion. Kiefe's contribution not only evades the question repeatedly put by The People to the total opposers of political

(Continued on page three.)



## WORKERS: WILL YOU STAND FOR MORE BLOODSHED?

(Continued from page two.)

If the power of speeches, the fervor embodied in ringing resolutions, were sufficient to break prison walls, Mayer, Haywood, Pettibone and Their Associates Would Be Free To-day!

But stronger than the wishes of millions, unorganized, divided as they are, are the powers at the command of the master class, who combined have challenged the class of wealth producers! Aware of their strength, of the might organized for the protection of their interests, with pulpit, press, government, Civic Federation and detective agencies obedient to do their bidding; the capitalist class may well deride the efforts of those who believe that words alone are sufficient to "arouse the slaves," not to speak of those who plead with the downtrodden in open, and under cover deprecate and hold in contempt the "Proletarian rabble, the beggars, the dangerous brigade, the over-hungry tramps." (See *Miners Magazine*, all October and November, 1906, issues.)

"SHALL OUR BROTHERS BE MURDERED?" In the hearts of thousands did this appeal, issued on February 18th, 1906, by the Industrial Workers of the World, find a warm response!

"LET US UNITE ALL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES FOR COMBINED ACTION" was the echo to the call sent out twenty-four hours after the wires had flashed all over the land the news of the latest tragedy on the stage of war between the capitalist class and the proletariat. The tragedy of the Molly Maguires was revived in memory! The dastardly, hellish work of the emissary of the master class, Pinkerton Detective McFarland, had been forgotten; not even a trace was found in the books of eminent writers of labor's history.

But a Few Tramps Had Not Forgotten!

On February 26th, the editor of the official paper of the Industrial Workers of the World, now "The Industrial Bulletin," traced up the records of the trial of the Molly Maguires, and when Clarence Darrow, chief attorney for the kidnapped officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners, left for Denver on February 24th, he had the records of Detective McKenna, alias McFarland, and his connection with all crimes against the working class since the days he gained the confidence of innocent wage earners in the Pennsylvania coal districts, and led them to slaughter and to the gallows!

Proletarian beggars did remember! And their memory served as a key to the exposure of another infamous plot connected to slaughter "men who were loyal to their class."

Mayer, Haywood, Pettibone, Vincent St. John and Simpson, were the victims selected; four of them had fallen into the hands of the unscrupulous henchmen—their doom was sealed!

The hand of crime had been stayed, the conspirators could not execute their plan, one of the selected has already been set free; although the execution tools are longing for a chance to accomplish illegally what under the pretext of "legality" they were unable to do, that is to "slaughter" men picked out as a mark by the corporations of the West.

The dead body of Vincent St. John has as much value for them as that of those men now languishing in jail.

"Legal means, if it can be; illegal means if it must be," but no matter whether legal or illegal, "NO MAN PICKED OUT BY McFARLAND IN BEHALF OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS SHALL STAY ALIVE!"

Diabolical is the plot; horrible their design!

Read and Reflect!

The reproduction of the four documents on the other side give valuable evidence to the act, so oft repeated.

"THAT THE CAPITALIST CLASS SENDS ITS EMISSARIES UNDER DISGUISE AMONG THE WORKERS TO GAIN THEIR CONFIDENCE, and through the knowledge gained, betray them, lead them to slaughter, inviting bloodshed and despair!"

McFarland operating in the open; the Sherman, McCabe and Kirkpatrick acting under disguise!

Consider these points to understand their significance!

The Mooney and Boland Detective Agency operates in connection with the Toledo Detective Agency. Well known is the part the latter plays in the evidence against Mayer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Immediately after the issuance of the call, "Shall our Brothers be Murdered?" members of said agency were after the trail of those who had been in conference to draw up the call.

They came to the houses of those connected with the agitation for the liberation of those in jail.

They offered bribes to secure information and letters!

They knew that participants in the February 19th, 1906, conference refused to sign their names in case the names of certain persons, one of them being Frank McCabe, were attached to the document.

The Toledo and Pinkerton detectives acted in vain!

There was no "Inner Circle" among those who appealed to the class instinct of the workers! Yet a certain Charles O. Sherman, Frank McCabe and Charles Kirkpatrick, backed by C. E. Mahoney, engaged detectives of the same agencies



LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES



CHAR. O. SHERMAN, Gen. President,  
145 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. J. F. HANNEBANN, Gen. Sec. Treas.,  
145 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

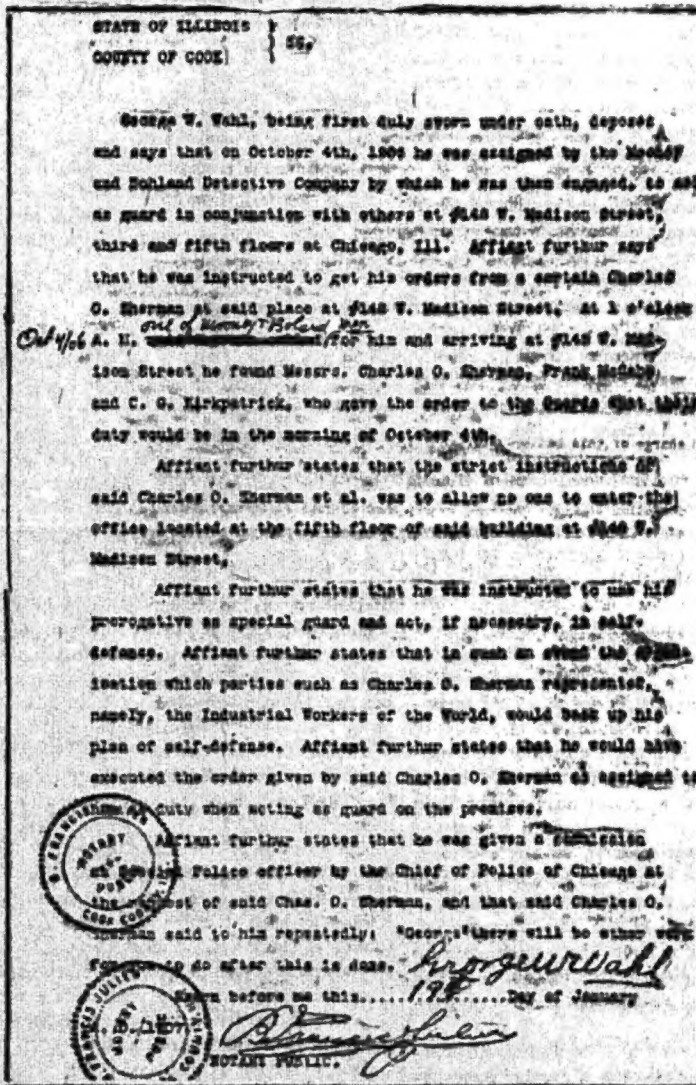
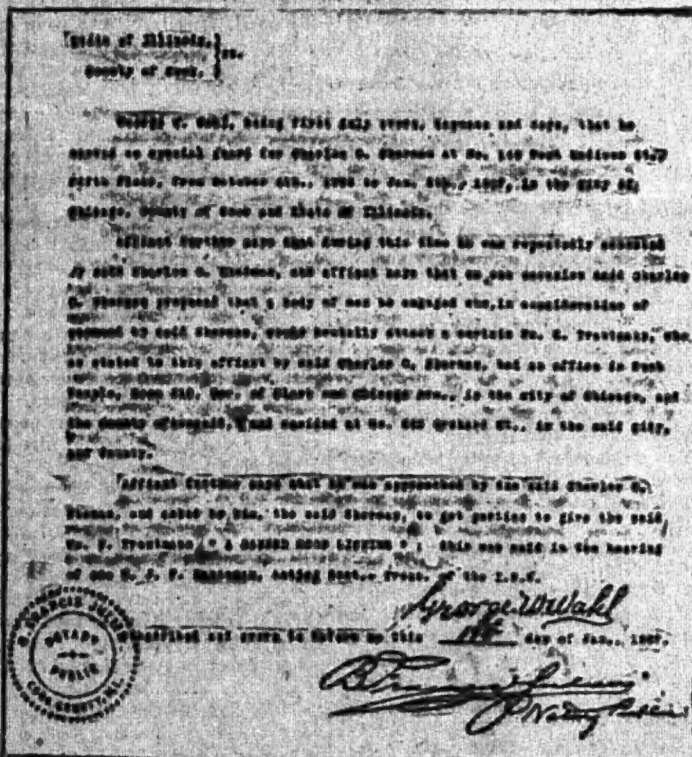
Chicago, Ill., January 5th, 1907.

To Whom It May Concern:-

This is to certify that Mr. George W. Wahl has been in my service for three months, acting as Special Officer, and during his period of employment he has always proven himself to be proficient, sober and industrious, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend him to any one who might be in need of his services.

Respectfully yours,

Chas. O. Sherman  
GENERAL PRESIDENT,  
I. W. W.



## AS TO POLITICS

(Continued from page two)

that are looking for and manufacturing evidence against the men in prison.

For fourteen weeks these detectives had full control of the old headquarters of the I. W. W. at 145 West Madison street, and it is known now that very important letters from the files have been turned into the hands of agents of the Toledo Detective Agency.

What purpose they are going to be used for can only be surmised. Sherman and his associates are inviting bloodshed, preparing workers for "slaughter" at the behest of the capitalist masters.

And a voice from the *Miners Magazine* shouts, "Hold the fort against the tramps and beggars!"

Ah, the wretches! The scoundrels! who so despise the working class, trample on them, spit on them, and yet think the rabble will kiss the hand that smites them!

Inviting bloodshed—the Gapsos of America!

Beware of them! Don't trade with your lives!

You do not know whether these inviting bloodshed and slaughter are not McFarland in disguise!

Vincent St. John! Hated and feared by the exploiters, persecuted and vilified for his stern loyalty to the working class; yet the masters have had no chance as yet to murder him under the pretext of law!

What an opportunity for them when he remained true to his class at the last I. W. W. convention!

"SHOOT TO KILL HIM," was the hint given by C. O. Sherman to the special detectives engaged—in case St. John offered resistance against the hired slugs.

"You are acting under the laws and constitution of the United States, if you, as officers of the law, act against the defense," echoed in chorus the

Cabe, Kirkpatrick and C. E. Mahoney when they prepared for "Bloodshed" on October 4th, 1906.

They all hoped that the detectives of the Mooney-Boland Detective Agency would do for them and the corporation what had been impossible for McFarland to accomplish—that is to slaughter a man who was true to his class, and an enemy to all fakirs and grafters.

The dead body of Vincent St. John has as much value to the capitalist class as that of Mayer, Haywood, Pettibone.

But this is not all! More is to come!

Workers of America—let it be enough of insults heaped upon you by labor states, intellectuals and misleaders, who put you on the back when they need you, and vilify you as "hungry beggars" when you refuse to be a party to their criminal games and conspiracies against the working class as a whole.

The Gapsos of America are inviting a "Bloodshed." You, workers, can stop it; you must not sacrifice your lives except it is worth the stake in the interest of all.

Come and attend meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World, where you will learn the true relation of the working class to the capitalist class, and where you will also learn how to organize in order to prevent "bloodshed" and to prepare for the ultimate triumph of the working class, preceded by an organized, well-directed effort to

"GET MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE FREE!"

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN,  
310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

## MEMBERS EXECUTIVE BOARD:

CHAS. H. MOYER, Secy.,  
Room 7, Pioneer Bldg.,  
Denver, Colorado.  
C. G. KIRKPATRICK,  
224 E. 23rd Street,  
Chicago, Ill.  
F. W. CARR, Secy.,  
Box 307,  
Butte, Montana.  
FRANK M. MCCABE,  
145 W. Madison Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

vestige of evidence, can only work against the unification of the working class—if this is thus, Kiefe should not despair of the "dollar."

Taking up Kiefe's statements serially we shall rapidly run through them. "Parliamentary" action is not "political" action. With "political action," true enough, there could be no "parliamentary" action. But the latter need not follow the former. For instance, there was a campaigning and election for delegates to last year's convention of the I. W. W. Some of the delegates tried to parliamentarize at the convention. Those were the ones who favored compromise with treason and corruption. The revolutionists refused to "parliamentarize." They stood to their guns. They neither compromised nor bolted, and they triumphed.

Superfluous to heap up further proof that a body that organizes for war only can expect to remain unshattered by the capitalist, from above, or unscuttled by the MacFarland "agent provocateur," or their kindred the Dumases and Petriellas, from below. The style of argument adopted by the woman who INSISTED against her husband that a knife was a pair of scissors, and who, when finally ducked under water, stuck out her arm, and with her fingers made the motion of scissors, will not stand in the discussions of the labor movement—least of all by folks who evade a direct answer to a pointed, legitimate and fair question.

If the ballot, an acquisition of civilization for peaceful trial of strength, is a concession from the capitalist class, then all other conquests of civilization are concessions, THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE ECONOMICALLY, INCLUDED. If it is "funny" to utilize the concession of political action; it must be side-splitting for any inflexible non-accepter of concessions to start unions. Consequently, if "funny" is the claim that the capitalist class should "allow a political party such as the S. L. P." but will not tolerate an organization that repudiates the civilized method of trial of strength, if that claim is "funny," then roars-provoking must be the hint that the S. L. P. and all Socialist political bodies indiscriminately are in the pay of the capitalist class.

The organizing for the ordinary strike is no social act; the organizing for the general uprising of the working class is an act of high social significance. The latter is a political act in that its purpose is the remodeling of society. Consequently, though "physical force" after a fashion, rather than the "ballot," is the means for the trial of strength in ordinary strikes, civilization does not condemn the Union that organizes for such "physical" demonstration. In the instance of the so-called "general strike" (a most infelicitous and contradictory term in the mouths of those who mean the dispossession of the capitalist class) the union that organizes for that to the tune of "down with political action!" would to-day, in America, tactlessly and uselessly bring down upon itself the condemnation of civilization.

Walter Arnold libeled Iglesias and Vandervelde. As to the latter, The People has more than once expressed its opposition to his methods. To suspect his integrity, however one may suspect his judgment, is gratuitous insult. As to Iglesias, the gratuitousness of the insult is still crasser. Spanish conditions are among the most backward. Difficult is there the part of the revolutionist. So difficult that suffering has bred unreasoning rage in many heads and breasts. Not even of these would it be fair to say they "blinded the workers" by "some kind of agreement," although they have more than once led the workers to useless slaughter—and then themselves escaped over the mountains into France, or over the water to Italy. The charge that Iglesias "blinded the workers" by "some kind of agreement" is an unqualified libel.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 336 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S.

## Cash Orders Wanted

The first form of the new edition of "Women Under Socialism" goes to press this week. (week of February 9th.)

In Order to push the work through we MUST have 300, cash in advance, orders. We MUST have them right away. Send on your order with a dollar.

The new edition will surpass the old one in every respect.

Don't wait for anyone else. Send in your order. DO IT TO-DAY.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

## "THE SOCIALIST"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Special Offer

The Socialist and Weekly People will be sent to one address, U. S. and Canada for 85 cents a year.

Subscribe through the office of the Weekly People. No subscription taken on this offer for less than one year.

## "The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

Every Wage-worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen Published by Workingmen

The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks  
SOUND No Labor Skinners  
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), 25 pence per year; 21 for six months.

—OFFICE—

16 George Street West, SYDNEY, STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. from reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters. Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



2, 4 and 6 New Head Street, New York.  
L. O. Box 1518. Tel. 125 North  
Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-  
respondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES:

In 1858	2,068
In 1862	21,187
In 1866	36,504
In 1868	34,101
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the WEEKLY PEOPLE  
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six  
months.

My slight studies have forced me to  
abandon the idea of individuality, and  
to frankly attack it as an enemy to pro-  
gress. And I think all the evidence is  
in my favor. Nature offers no individual  
analogy. Everything material is com-  
pound.

—LAFADIO HEARN—

"THE OLD SPHYNX QUESTION."

The New York "Evening Post," the  
organ of the Wall Street gamblers,  
shrewdly surmises that the lectures of  
the "distinguished English writer on  
social economic subjects," Mallock, are  
not likely to hold back the in-rush of the  
flood of Socialism, any more than lec-  
tures could hold back the in-rolling tide.  
Gathering comfort out of its own  
smile, the "Post" is of the opinion that,  
as the in-rolling tide rolls back and out  
again, so will the flood of Socialism.  
The "Post," one time a valiant preach-  
er against Socialism, has evidently dis-  
covered that the waves are deaf to its  
"wisdom"; that it is not quite sure  
about the quality of the Socialist  
"wave" to recede as unbidden as it  
pours in; it is equally evident from the  
"Post's" effort to back up its simile with  
something more than a figure of speech.  
That on which the "Post" pins its  
faith is what it calls "the old Sphinx-  
Question"—"Who will pay the bills of  
Socialism?"

It is the fate of these capitalists,  
whom terror has deprived of reason, to  
drop one broken reed only to pick out  
another, still more broken, to lean upon.  
Who will pay the bills of Socialism?  
—Why, the identical class that now  
pays the bills of capitalism—the work-  
ers.

The claim of capitalists that their  
"management" is a wealth producer,  
and the main factor, at that, in wealth  
production, is a myth. What Capitalism  
"manages" to do to-day is not pro-  
duce but check production—nearly 3-  
900,000 tons of Maine ice left to rot in  
the interest of the Ice Trust; patents  
united kept under lock and key, as re-  
cently revealed in the suit of the East-  
ern Paper Bag Company, in the interest  
of high prices; vast areas of the  
Nation's territory, vast enough to sup-  
port the bulk of our present popula-  
tion, left to lie fallow in the interest  
of monopoly; a volume of unemployed  
equivalent to not less than 5,000,000  
potential wealth-producers kept in en-  
forced idleness in the interest of cap-  
italist economic rule;—these and thou-  
sands of other instances tell the tale  
that the tale of capitalist "manage-  
ment" being a factor in production is  
a "tale for the marines."

The claim that the capitalist "di-  
rects" and thereby makes production  
possible is a nursery tale. The cap-  
italists "direct" conspiracies only  
against one another. The celebrated  
decision of Judge Van Brunt some  
fifteen years ago acquitting the di-  
rectors of the New York, New Haven  
and Hartford Railroad of crime on the  
occasion of a disastrous wreck in the  
tunnel, was to the point. The directors  
were set free on the ground that there  
can be no crime without intent, no in-  
tent without knowledge. The directors  
had no knowledge of how the trains  
were being run. Hence they were guilt-  
less; the only guilty ones were the  
workmen. They had knowledge be-  
cause they ran and operated the trains  
from top to bottom, from end to end.

The claim that the capitalist "work-  
ers" is a "fish story." Work is only that  
human effort that produces wealth  
where none was. The effort of the  
pickpocket, intense, mental, manual  
and artistic though it is, is not "work."  
It PRODUCES nothing. It only  
TRANSFERS wealth, already in exist-  
ence in one pocket, into some one else's  
pocket. The "Post's" Wall Street  
gambling clientele ever talks of how  
much money they "make." They "make"  
not one copper. What they do is to  
transfer wealth from other people's  
pockets into their own. The fish story  
about how much the capitalist works  
will never cause the in-rushing flood of  
Socialism to recede.

It is Labor that to-day "pays the  
bills." Idleness can produce nothing,  
hence can pay nothing. The Labor that

to-day "pays the bills" of capitalism,  
having, under Socialism, blotted out the  
bills, together with the thing itself, will  
have its funds, multiplied a thousand  
fold, at its own disposal wherewith to  
pay its own bills. It will then no longer  
be a case of paying the bills for  
feasts that others enjoy, but for feasts  
that Labor itself will revel in.

The answer to the "old Sphinx-  
Question" is as old as the silly old ques-  
tion itself.

#### ROMANCE IN ECONOMICS.

Long has political economy been pro-  
nounced the "dismal science." It is  
not the fault of Miss Violet, daughter  
of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank,  
or the opinion should continue. The  
young feudally noble lady has done  
her share to show that, either the ro-  
mance of Love can penetrate into the  
most dismal of sciences, or that, after  
all, economics being an offshoot of  
man's doings, can not be inherently  
dismal, but may any moment thrill  
responsive to the magnetism of Fact.

The Single Tax advances the theory  
that ownership of the land is owner-  
ship of the people on the land. The  
theory does not limit itself to explain-  
ing that such a state of things was only  
an early manifestation of society; that  
the manifestation was possible only  
when the creation of Capital had not  
yet been fashioned, and had not yet  
stepped in between man and land. The  
Single Tax theory set itself up as of  
all time, for all time. With a view to  
compress its economic reasoning into a  
picture, the Single Tax quotes from a  
Hindoo tract the following passage:  
"White parasols and elephants mad with  
pride are the fruits of a deed of land."  
The quotation is graphic. It implies that  
landlordship imparts such a degree of  
haughtiness that the latter manifests  
itself in the expensive luxury of para-  
sols or spotted white, and that it per-  
vades even the owner's beast of burden,  
rendering the same "mad with pride."  
Into this "dismal science" Miss Violet  
has injected the romance of fact.

Pittsburg despatches announce the  
engagement of the young lady with  
George Westinghouse, Jr., the heir of  
\$50,000,000 in capital. The despatches  
also tell how the young lady inspected  
the Westinghouse plant, thither  
by her parents, out of "mere curiosity";  
how her eyes alighted upon one of the  
workmen (as he seemed to be) in  
greasy overalls; how the charmingness  
of his bearing took her eyes captive; how  
she approached and asked him a ques-  
tion; how the Orphean sound of his  
voice pierced her heart; and how it was  
only a year later when she discovered  
that the "workman" was the mil-  
lionaire heir—Tableau!

Sic transit gloria White-parasols  
and Elephants mad with pride. The  
heir of landlord feudalism, walked  
down into a "horrible" and "vulgar"  
capitalist establishment sniffing for a  
capitalist bridegroom.

Social science is the touchstone of  
facts. Fiction can not stand its test.

#### A RICH MEN'S STRIKE FOR JOBS.

The State Civil Service Commission  
recommends in its annual report to Gov.  
Hughes that "confidential offices" be  
also submitted to the best Civil Service  
examination. What the Commission  
says in support of its recommendation  
is the need of mentally well equipped  
"incumbents" in confidential offices.  
What the Commission means is that the  
concentration of the capitalist establish-  
ments is not merely knocking out of  
jobs whole raft of workmen, (that the  
Commission can look upon with  
Christian fortitude), but that the said  
concentration is also wiping out no end  
of "gentlemanly" jobs that sons of  
stockholders formerly enjoyed, and that  
there is need of the Government's pro-  
viding soft berths for these idlers. What  
the Commission does in its recommenda-  
tion is to act as a strike committee for  
the idle youth of the rich in quest of  
jobs, that is, salaries.

The extension of Civil Service tests to  
confidential offices will not of itself fur-  
nish jobs. Not exactly. What it would  
do is what the Civil Service does, and  
is mainly intended for—exclude from  
the Civil Service, by disqualifying them,  
the large numbers of applicants whose  
parents were too poor to afford their  
children much schooling. The scheme  
thereby opens the doors only to the chil-  
dren of the rich, they having had better  
opportunities; being the only "qualified"  
applicants they have the only show to  
secure the jobs.

During the ante-bellum days, the Civil  
Service was a particular hobby of the  
Southern aristocracy, and a particular  
bogey of the Northern working bour-  
geoisie or oncoming plutocracy. The  
children, cousins and nephews of the for-  
mer, having enjoyed extensive education,  
while the children of the latter had their  
minds turned to money-making, rather  
than to the acquisition of learning, Civil  
Service tests would have played havoc  
with the Northern, but smoothed the

path of the Southern applicant. The  
steady growth of the North in economic  
power enabled it successfully to oppose  
the Southern scheme. Times have chang-  
ed. It now being the North that has an  
educated set of idle boys, while the  
South has declined, the Southern aris-  
tocracy rather objects to, while the  
Northern shoddyocracy is pushing the  
Civil Service for all it is worth.

With the historic key to the Civil Ser-  
vice scheme, the attempts—to which the  
present one of the State Civil Service  
Commission is the latest—to extend the  
tests to wider and wider areas, and also  
to raise the tests more and more, will  
be seen to have their roots in the shif-  
ting sands of economic changes.

Education is priceless. But education  
is becoming a quality to give a color of  
propriety to intensified capitalist iniquity  
towards the Working Class. Kept out  
of school and college through the poverty  
of their parents, the children of the  
Working Class are to be furthermore  
molested in being deprived of opportunities  
to live, by the children of the rich, whose  
education was acquired by virtue of the  
very cause that kept the children of the  
workers uneducated—the plunder of the  
Working Class.

#### THE BED OF PROCRUSTES.

Butte, Mont., is just now furnishing  
a sight that is supplemental to that  
other sight furnished to the country  
when the Cleveland tariff reduction law  
was enacted.

Before the enactment of the Cleve-  
land "free trade" bill, the workmen  
had been told by their loving friends,  
the free traders, that a lower tariff  
would reduce prices, and that the prices  
of the necessities of life being reduced  
Labor would be the difference in pocket.  
No sooner, however, did the law begin  
to operate than a new song was sung.  
"We have all come down in our prices,"  
said the capitalists: "Labor must also  
pay its quota"—and down came wages.  
That happened then.

In Butte the letter carriers have  
unanimously "tendered their resigna-  
tions." (They may not strike: they are  
Government employees; to strike against  
the Government is to wage war against  
it—treason.) The letter carriers re-  
signed. They resigned for the complex  
reason that Butte is an exceptionally  
high-priced city, and that the Federal  
law on the uniformity of salaries keeps  
the salary of the letter carriers at a  
grade, which, although it may en-  
able letter carriers to live in other  
cities, would leave them to die in Butte.  
Owing to the increased cost of living,  
Congress generously raised the salaries  
of its own members. Letter carriers,  
unable to combat starvation by legis-  
lating, to themselves, higher pay, have  
nothing left but to "resign."

Among the wicked men, who, accord-  
ing to the Greek legend, Theseus rid  
the world of, was a certain mechanical  
genius named Procrustes. This inge-  
nious individual had contrived a bed of  
peculiar mechanism, on which he strap-  
ped the wayfarers that he laid hands  
on. If the wayfarer was longer than the  
bed, the excess of length was sawed  
off at either end; if, on the contrary,  
the wayfarer was shorter than the bed,  
his limbs were stretched to match. Pro-  
crustes was killed, but though not  
hanged to a sour apple tree his soul  
evidently goes marching on. It has  
reappeared re-incarnated in the cap-  
italist class.

The bed on which capitalism stretch-  
es the wage slave is a regular Procrus-  
tean affair. It wages exceed the prices,  
as happened during free trade periods,  
the excess is sawed off—Labor is made  
"to pay its quota." If however, as is  
happening in Butte with the letter car-  
riers, wages are shorter than prices,  
then the wages are expected to be  
stretched, even to the point of disloca-  
tion, to match the bed of prices.

The jungle of capitalism is full of the  
bandits, that, of old, it took heroes to  
smite. The names have changed, the  
things have remained. The job has to  
be done all over again. It is the work-  
ing class Theseus whom the doing of  
the job, once for all, is patiently wait-  
ing for.

Capitalist society, especially when it  
has reached its present American stage,  
is essentially a polygamous and polyan-  
drous state—such are the "family" re-  
lations among the plutocracy. Economics  
cites the facts, though these can not be  
ascertained in all their disgusting full-  
ness; economics gives the irrefutable  
reason; and the palatial houses of pro-  
stitution, so say nothing of the recur-  
ring deaths from "appendicitis" as the  
result of the clash with some irate hus-  
band, furnish a big chunk of the evi-  
dence. The nature of the present in-  
dignation over the Utah Senator Smoot,  
who is not a polygamist, and whom they  
seek to deprive of his seat in the Senate,  
is the latest evidence of the extent to  
which practical polygamy is practised  
among the ruling class. Criminals,  
undetected are the loudest moralists.

The People is a good broom to brush  
the cobwebs from the minds of the work-  
ers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

#### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

(From the Daily People of February 22).

To-day is the one hundred and  
seventy-fifth anniversary of him who has  
acquired the title of "the father of his  
country." The name is not inappro-  
priate. Washington's genius was many-  
sided. On the field of battle he aroused  
the admiration of the veteran campain-  
ers of Europe, who followed, upon maps  
in their closets, the moves of the "rebel  
General" in what seemed an unequal con-  
test with the military forces of Great  
Britain. The war being over, he as the  
chairman of the Constitutional Conven-  
tion, became the subject of the fascina-  
tion of statesmen. The Constitution be-  
ing adopted, and he being chosen the  
first President of the then new Nation,  
his tactfulness and energy became the  
marvel of both foes and friends, domestic  
and foreign men in political life. At  
the close of his second term, Washington  
became the idol of still a third set of  
men. His voluntary retirement into  
private life made him the wonder of a  
world accustomed only to the sight of  
grasping personal ambition. He be-  
came the subject of enraptured poets,  
painters and composers. Each of the  
episodes in the life of Washington are  
footsteps on the sands of time, footsteps  
to be emulated. It would seem that  
such a career was a series of culmina-  
tions, and that the last culmination  
reached heights not to be excelled. Not  
so with Washington. His farewell ad-  
dress was his highest contribution to  
mankind.

Washington's farewell address, though  
frequently referred to, is rarely read.  
It deserves a place beside the Declara-  
tion of Independence—each holding  
unique eminence. Washington's farewell  
address is a collection of maxims in the  
shape of suggestions for future guidance.  
To-day, one hundred and ten years after  
the issuance of that document, there  
is a passage of peculiar fitness to the  
great issue that presents itself to this  
generation—the issue of the removal of  
the capitalist system and its substitu-  
tion with the Socialist Republic—the is-  
sue that involves the transition of so-  
ciety from the TERRITORIAL to the  
INDUSTRIAL basis.

Capitalism, being the culmination of  
the social order grounded on property,  
recognizes territory only as the basis  
of constituencies. The thing, advantage-  
ous to it is to the capitalist order,  
brought along its resulting inconveni-  
encies. In Washington's days parties  
had a tendency to form themselves on  
territorial basis—Eastern and Western,  
Southern and Northern. The conse-  
quence was the engendering of a special  
set of animosities and rivalries, and  
these ripened into latent treason, sig-  
nified by an inclination to enter into  
dealings with foreign nations. Washing-  
ton sketched the fact and the evil, and  
referring to the citizens who lent a will-  
ing ear to men who led on that false  
path, he asked: "Will they not hence-  
forth be deaf to those advisers, if such  
there are, who would sever them from  
their brethren, and connect them with  
aliens?"

The question is an admonishment, to-  
day, to the rank and file of the Working  
Class, who are misled by such labor-  
leaders as seek, through the craft sys-  
tem of Unionism, to connect them with  
the aliens to their class, the Belmont  
Civic Federation of many disguises, and  
thereby to sever them from their  
brethren, their fellow proletarians.

A new Nation is aborning. The Na-  
tion of Labor—the Socialist Republic.  
That Nation's constituent parts are, not  
territorial districts, but the Industries.  
These, and the men engaged in them are  
brothers; the Capital Class is the alien,  
an alien foe, at that. Alliances with the  
latter means the keeping apart of the  
limbs that are to form the new Nation,  
the keeping apart of brothers. The reason  
why in 1797 the life of the Nation  
depended upon the people's being deaf  
to those advisers who would sever them  
from their own fellow citizens, and con-  
nect them with aliens, is the reason why,  
to-day, the Working Class must be deaf  
to those insidious characters who point  
to the Capitalist Class as the "brother"  
upon whom to rely, and with whom  
to ally themselves.

The world over there are to-day but  
two Nations—the Capitalist Class and  
the Working Class. The worker allies  
himself with aliens when he clasps the  
hand of brotherhood with any but his  
class.

"The finest railroad in the world," as  
Depew loves to call the New York Cen-  
tral, has added another horrible disaster,  
the most horrible yet on record, to the  
long list of disasters that are directly  
traceable to the policy of overworking  
the men for the sake of keeping up and  
raising dividends for the "wages" of  
such "workmen" and "workingwomen"  
as Chaney and Duchess Consuelo. The  
accident on the 16th on the Harlem nets,  
as far as ascertained, 21 killed and 140  
more or less seriously injured.

Watch the label on your paper. It  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third the year.

#### NEATLY DONE

Both the Ears of Fred L. Schwartz of  
Allegheny Pa., Pinned to the  
Pillory by a New Orleans  
Member of His Own  
Party.

[EXPLANATORY.—Mr. Schwartz is a  
leading officer of the Socialist party in  
Pennsylvania. The gentleman uses with  
frequency the columns of the "Leader," a  
capitalist paper of his town, with letters  
intended to "make propaganda" for So-  
cialism. In numerous instances, if not  
in all, the "propaganda" consisted in  
making false statements, frequently slan-  
derous, against the S. L. P. S. L. P.  
men of the locality have camped on  
Schwartz's trail, and exposed with an-  
swers in the "Leader" the untruthfulness  
of his assertions. He then seems to have  
been seized with the delirium of cuprits  
who feel themselves pursued, and recent-  
ly, in further pursuit of his "propa-  
ganda," had a letter in the "Leader"  
making some gross and even deliberate  
misstatements about Local New Orleans,  
La., of the Socialist party, for having  
proposed a national Unity Conference be-  
tween the S. L. P. and the S. P. That  
letter must have reached Covington Hall,  
a member of the New Orleans S. P. Local.  
Covington Hall sent to the "Leader"  
"an answer to Schwartz. The answer was  
published in the "Leader" and tritulated  
"propagandist" Schwartz's contention. Thereupon, it appears,  
"propagandist" Schwartz wrote a person-  
al letter direct to Covington Hall. What  
that letter contains, together with a  
fuller picture of the "propagandist," will  
be found below. It is a copy of Cov-  
ington Hall's answer to the "propagand-  
ist."]

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1907.  
Fred L. Schwartz, Esq., No. 860 Concord  
Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Dear "Comrade" Schwartz:—I note  
your favor of the 11th inst., which you  
assert to be an answer to a recent letter  
of mine in the Pittsburg "Leader," in  
which letter I used your own statements  
to hang you by. Judging from the  
mild and un-"De Leonistic" language of  
your reply, the hanging must have far  
exceeded my wildest hopes.

I am very sorry to have goaded you so  
far as to make it impossible for you to  
call me "Comrade," but, being noted for  
my meek and Christian spirit, I overlook  
the terrible injury, and address you as a  
true brother in the Cause, for has it not  
been often told to us that the enemies  
of Socialism are its truest friends? And,  
this being true, as it is, does it not fol-  
low that you and your kind will do more  
to enflame the revolutionary spirit of the  
working class than a thousand De Leons  
and St. Johns and Halls? Indeed, my  
"Comrade," you are invaluable to the  
cause, for, without you, the working  
class could never learn the difference be-  
tween reason and unreason. All things  
have a purpose and a use, and you en-  
able us to hold up to the workers all the  
tenors of unreason.

Pardon me if my language is "De  
Leonistic," and pardon me if I suggest  
that had you read the "New York Sewer"  
often it would have been absolutely im-  
possible for you to talk the nonsense you  
indulge in.

Now, "Comrade," to prove me a "liar"  
when I charged that the Socialist party  
press—there is no such thing in exist-  
ence; a privately owned press cannot be  
a party press—suppressed the New Or-  
leans Unity Conference resolutions, you  
tell me that three two-by-four sheets did  
publish the resolutions, which is the  
same as saying that because the Hearst  
papers gave space to the Moyer-Hay-  
wood-Pettibone trial the capitalist press  
did not suppress the proceedings. You  
see what your wonderful reasoning leads  
to, do you not, my "Comrade"?

Again, having proven by your own  
statements that the National Committee  
did what it had no right to do when it  
passed a resolution prohibiting the Na-  
tional Secretary from furnishing address-  
es of Local Secretaries, you still defend  
the Committee and say that "they did  
what was right" when they refused to  
the addresses asked for. Talk about "De  
Leon worshippers!" You have us beat a  
mile, and then some. So you have "800  
members in Allegheny county" and "700  
of them read the National bulletins and  
most of them are subscribers of the  
"Worker," "Vorwärts" and "Sentinel"?  
Well, I have never seen a copy of the  
"Vorwärts" and "Sentinel," but may the  
shades of Marx and Engels have pity on  
those who have fallen into the habit of  
doping their brains with the "Worker"  
and with National bulletins. I pity them  
from the bottom of my heart!

As to your having "made a technical  
error in quoting the constitution," I  
don't believe it. You, being a member,  
I believe, of the National Committee,  
simply wanted to show how ignorant we  
down here were, how wise yourself, quoted  
the constitution and, when I exposed  
your ignorance, got up on your hind legs  
and howled "liar," "fool" and other  
choice names at me, which is just like  
your crowd everywhere.

In such as you language is a sign of  
reason and culture, but in us only an  
echo from the "New York Sewer." One  
thing about the "Sewer," it rarely calls  
a man a "fool" or "liar" without giving  
pretty solid reasons therefor, which is  
more than your side can say.

Lord, how you howl! Listen: "Talk  
about revolutionary Socialists. I doubt  
if you understand the Socialist Philoso-  
phy; your Socialism, i. e., your knowl-  
edge is about as much as the average  
S. L. P. man. 'Fakir,' 'Crook' that's  
their conception, even Lucien Salari

showed up De Leon's knowledge of Marx-  
ian Economics." Well now, "brother," I  
did say something in my letter to the  
"Leader" about "revolutionary Social-  
ists."—I said that our great Editors did  
not dare to open their columns to them,  
and I reiterate it—but it is news to me  
that I howled "Fakir," "Crook," and,  
were I you, I would not be so quick to  
don the cap, which, however, if it fits  
you, wear it. I never said it, it was you  
YOURSELF. And "Daniel showed up De  
Leon's knowledge of Marxian Econom-  
ics," did he? Please forward me the  
show-up. I would like to read it. I, un-  
like your side, am not afraid to read any-  
thing. I have even gone so far as to read  
such stuff as Marx, Engels, Lafargue,  
Bebel, and Kautsky have written; hav-  
ing been guilty of reading such trash I  
am, of course, unable to appreciate the  
deeper and more scholarly work of such  
intellectual giants as Hillquit, Hanford,  
Berger and yourself. For this lack of  
mental capacity you should pity and not  
curse me as you do.

Don't worry about the Pennsylvania  
S. L. P. men who "left De Leon in 1902"  
not coming back to "lick up the vomit  
which they spewed out in 1902," for the  
"vomit" spewed out was not "vomit," but  
the honey of class-conscious Industrial  
Organization, and the working class  
MUST "lick it up," or suffer the worst  
licking any class ever got in the history  
of the world. The I. W. W. will yet  
make you and yours sing and dance to  
the music of the Revolution.

Following your suggestion that the  
"best place for my letters is in the 'New  
York Sewer,'" I am going to forward it a  
copy of this letter, which I hope it will  
publish, purely to please you. Strange  
how you fellows rush to the capitalist  
press and then how because some one  
else uses that same press to nail you to  
the cross, isn't it? But probably what  
you object to so much is not the fact of  
my using a capitalist paper, but that  
my article in the "Leader" was read by  
too many to please you? And, again,  
did you ever stop to think that civiliza-  
tion could hardly exist without  
"sewers"? And that sewage will make  
the most barren fields fertile and luxur-  
iant? Real sewage is filled with life. All  
the good that ever came into this world  
came out of its sewers. Try a little of it,  
and, probably, in a million years or so  
you will be able to reason out that two  
and two make four.

As you say, very probably I "ought to  
be with that crowd," the S. L. P., and,  
if your crowd, which is in control of the  
S. P., had any grit they would compel  
Local New Orleans to expel me, or expel  
the Local. It is all up to your side, for  
I have never made any secret of what  
you call my "ulterior reasons" for being  
in the S. P., which are a deathless deter-  
mination to help wrench the party from  
those who now control it, to help re-or-  
ganize the Socialist movement on revo-  
lutionary lines; political and industrial,  
no matter what it costs.

Another thing, many of us are getting  
rather tired of being invited out of the  
Socialist party by "our leaders" every  
time we criticize or take issue with them;  
and you had best look to it lest we take  
your advice. From the way the most of  
your crowd talk and act one would sup-  
pose them to be living off their own quar-  
ters and dimes instead of ours.

In conclusion, you have the power; we  
only the truth; but truth, like love, is  
invincible and all-conquering.

Awaiting its triumph, I remain,

Yours for the Revolution,

COVINGTON HALL.

P. S.—If you want to know why De  
Leon does, did, or does not do thus and  
so, so badly, why don't you challenge him  
to joint debate? I understand that he is  
to make a trip through Pennsylvania  
soon. Don't lose the chance. Nail him.

#### A GOOD THING

For Socialist Propaganda—Get It And  
Push It Along.

The Labor News Co. is pleased to an-  
nounce the publication of "American  
Industrial Evolution," a new 96 page  
booklet, from the pen of Justus Ebert.  
"American Industrial Evolution" ran  
seriatim last year through the Daily  
and Weekly People, receiving close  
reading and much praise, as many let-  
ters to the author attest.

"American Industrial Evolution"  
traces the growth of capitalism from  
the combined agricultural and handi-  
craft period up to the integralized  
trusts. Simultaneously it shows the  
tremendous changes, social and politi-  
cal, that this growth occasioned. Start-  
ing with the American Revolution, the  
reader is gradually taken through the  
great epochs of American history. The  
early American Working Class Revolu-  
tion, the Civil War, the Grange Green-  
back, Populist, Henry George, Bryan  
and Hearst movements are depicted  
and analyzed; as are also the  
Knights of Labor, American Federa-  
tion of Labor, Socialist Trade and La-  
bor Alliance, and the Industrial Work-  
ers of the World; Socialist Party and  
Socialist Labor Party. Any workman  
reading this work will find it a  
bird's-eye view of American history  
from a working class standpoint. It  
is comprehensive, exhaustive, yet con-  
cise, and treats essentials only.

The booklet is printed on good paper  
and is one of the best from the Labor  
News press. It retails at 16 cents a  
copy; ten cents to sections.  
"American Industrial Evolution" is a  
good addition to Socialist propaganda.  
Push it along!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I wonder  
why it is the Socialists must season so  
benign a principle as theirs with the  
sauce of class hatred.

UNCLE SAM—Do they?

B. J.—Why, certainly they do. Don't

you know that they preach class hatred?

U. S.—No; I don't; and what's more I

know they don't.

B. J.—Will you deny that the Social-  
ists are always saying that they aim at  
the conquest of power by the working  
class?

U. S.—No; I won't deny that; on the

contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.—Very well, and what, pray, do

you call that if not seasoning a good

principle with hatred, class hatred. How

can one class win without another

losing?

U. S.—It simply can't be done; right

you are in that.

B. J.—Now, how can you deny that

that sort of thing is seasoning of

hatred? Classes are bad things; where



## MALLOCK

THE BEST THEY HAVE.

(By Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P.)

In this arrangement of their latest attack on Socialism, the members of the Civic Federation were extremely ill-advised. The most remarkable feature of the Socialist movement at present is the hold it is getting upon the reading, thinking portion of the working class. Later there will come a mass movement. Just now the half-dozen men in a thousand who really use their brains are the ones upon whom the burden of the revolutionary agitation rests.

The way it happened:—"Socialism! Socialism!" said Gompers and Mitchell in reply to a question by Belmont at the last dinner of the Civic Federation, "why, that's what we fellows always kick out of our conventions. It's pensions for old people what can't earn anything. Don't worry. Leave that to us. Just you pay for the dinner."

"But," said Belmont, "my man Farley told me that he heard one of them talking to a crowd of my Interborough Railway dupes the time you leaders had such a hard time breaking the strike. He told the crowd that I received \$75,000 in fares per day and paid out \$9,000 in wages. Say, he put those blokes wise to our whole game from beginning to end, just as well as you or I could have done. He rolled up facts and figures until the crowd got pretty mad and Farley sneaked away. Farley said the man called his talk economic science."

"What's that?" asked Gompers and Mitchell in the same breath?

"Whatever it is," put in Ralph Easley, "it's awful."

It was President Eliot's turn to speak up. "Economic Science," said that dignitary, "if you will permit me to make an observation, is not necessarily vulgar or nasty. Neither is it dangerous to the social well-being. We have much of it at the universities. It is true that a century and more ago Adam Smith taught that labor produces all wealth. But, like foot-ball, we have so revised and reformed this science that it can be indulged in by gentlemen. The people I have in my employ to teach it, on \$700 or \$1,000 per year must say that bread, meat, and steel rails could not possibly be brought into being unless Harry Thaw and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough gave their consent and directed the operations."

"That's us," said Gompers. "John, didn't we tell 'em that at the last convention? We didn't quite know what it was. So its 'economic science'!" And so Eliot moved and Gompers seconded the motion to bring Mallock to America. Mallock was selected because in one book ("Cowardly Agnosticism") he had fought and killed the theory of evolution, and in another ("Is Life Worth Living") had destroyed the Protestant religion. The third of the Herculean tasks should be done in America.

Whatever saws we of America may find in the Socialist movement of Continental Europe, it is certain that Mallock would not have had the cold nerve to stand before five hundred students and teachers in Paris, Berlin, or Moscow and say of Socialism what he said at Columbia University. Only Freshmen snickered at his hopelessly stupid attempts at being funny. But after he attacked not only industrial but political democracy and stated that the many could not rule—after he had cited France as an example of the failure of republican institutions, the whole audience applauded vociferously. It showed the tendencies of the times. Here is proof that the disfranchisement of all the black and four-fifths of the white voters of Virginia and Texas has the consent of America's intellectual.

The general drift and import of Mallock's reasoning may be gained from a half-dozen remarks which I select almost at random. One after another he trotted out our old acquaintances.

"Giving the producer all he produces by dividing capital would be inadvisable. In Prussia, when the peasants produced separately, life was poor, hard and uncivilized. Would the wage-workers wish to return to that state of poverty?"

This man traveled three thousand miles to ask "What would Socialism do with the idlers?" and this, while London alone has a million or more of starving miserables and the United States 10,000,000, a half of which are regulars at the profession.

It was just about the time of day, when a mile distant, on Fifth Ave., hundreds of shiftless worthless, drunken, lascivious millionaires were rolling out of Central Park to their homes when this "scientist" asked the question—"what will Socialism do with the shifters?"

Throughout the world, wherever the

Socialist movement has found a footing, every Socialist platform, manifesto, book—every hopeful word or glance from worker to worker has spoken of their demand, for democracy in the government of industry. But Mallock, after a half-generation of writing on the subject declares that "Socialism is impossible because military methods cannot be applied to industrial operation."

So much for what he said. Just as remarkable were his omissions. Think of a man trying to deliver a knock-out blow to the Socialist movement, and the theories of Marx, and refraining from uttering a syllable concerning the economic interpretation of history. The reason for this, on second thought, is obvious. Economic theories have and will always be a subject for theorists. The struggle of social classes, as the chief causal element in history is a glaring reality which to-day stands in the market place.

One argument alone, an argument which Mallock worked to death throughout his five lectures is worthy of refutation by the Socialists. The "power of direction," as Mallock called it, is an element in the labor process which observing people have always recognized. Walker harped upon it as much as Mallock. To Marx it appeared as a form of highly skilled labor. Mallock makes of it an ineradicable cause of aristocracy and slavery. We take the answer to this Seventeenth Century contention from a well known capitalist paper, the Chicago Record-Herald of the 19th of February, which was enough to note that the Mallock and Chancellor Days are doing the Socialist movement more good than harm, replies with the following editorial:

**The Fuss Over Mr. Mallock.**  
The "discovery" of Mr. Mallock is an amusing episode. That skillful controversialist and able writer has been combating social and economic reform of a "socialistic" character for twenty years, but in England he is known merely as a sophisticated defender of the existing order of things. The trouble with Mr. Mallock is that his arguments are full of fallacies and assumptions—that he is setting up men of straw and triumphantly destroying them to the delight of a handful of complacent persons whose philosophy is summed up in the phrase, "whatever is is right." Neither the socialists nor the consistent individualists recognize Mr. Mallock as an intellectually honest and earnest thinker.

Mr. Mallock lays great stress on "ability" and claims proper regard for it as against that school of socialists who would ignore all natural inequality of intelligence and capacity. Not all socialists advocate equal pay for unequal work, and very few of them dream of denying that ability is a real factor in the production of wealth. Aside from this, however, what Mr. Mallock always forgets is that to defend ability and superiority is by no means to defend the present order. Mr. Mallock is not living in a society of equal opportunities, of a fair field and no-favors; in a society in which wealth is distributed in accordance with an exact principle of justice. He is living in a society full of privilege, of survivals of a feudal order, of laws and institutions which had their origin in conquest, war and rapine. Can Mr. Mallock find any connection between industrial "ability" and the Irish or British system of land tenure? Is equality of opportunity possible in any country whose natural resources are monopolized by a small privileged class? France needed a terrible upheaval to destroy land monopoly and establish a system of peasant proprietorship. If Mr. Mallock had lived in the days of the French revolution he would doubtless have talked, as he does now, about all progress being due to the minority, about the rightful rewards of capacity and the justice of unequal pay for unequal service to society. He would have been absurdly irrelevant then, and he is, for the most part, absurdly irrelevant to-day.

He is not only assuming industrial conditions that have never yet existed, but he is also confounding the ability to produce wealth, to discover markets, to improve methods, with the ability to grab, to exploit, to manipulate, to gamble, to plunder society. "Jim the Penman" had unusual ability—to forge signatures—but society has seen fit to discourage that sort of ability. The ability to extort, to devise schemes evasive of law, to secure unfair privileges at the expense of the community, need not be "rewarded" for the sake of progress. Rather does it need "shackling."

Mr. Mallock's arguments are "purely academic" where they are not absolutely unsound or sophistical. That's why he has made no impression whatever in England and why he will fail here.

When the struggle against the working class takes the form of serious argument, the intelligent protagonists of capitalism are ashamed of themselves. But Mallock, applauded to the echo by crowds of the "purely academic," never realizes his position.

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT TO "EDUCATION."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The recent gift of \$32,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller consists of stocks and bonds of the various railroads and industrial corporations and not in cash as some people think.

Rockefeller means by this "gift" to still further subsidize the seats of learning by the record donation, because of the fact that should a strike occur on any of the railroad systems for a shorter work day and more pay or a like move on the part of the employees of the various industrial corporations, a howl will go up from the heads of the college institutions on account of the danger to their dividends or the interest which accrues from the ownership of stocks and bonds respectively.

It is another bid to bolster up the capitalist system, on the part of the Standard Oil magnate, and it is in order that the Socialist exposes this phase of the "gift," which no privately-owned press dare do.

Timothy Walsh.

New York, February 16.

## THE JOLIET REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In "The United Mine Workers Journal" of January 17, there appears the report of Secretary Wilson to the recent Indianapolis convention. On page eleven of this issue the following items appear in the report:—

Jan. 11, Joliet Republican Printing Co., stationery for Dec. . . \$157.50  
Feb. 8, Joliet Republican Printing Co., stationery for Jan. . . 212.75  
Mar. 17, Joliet Republican Printing Co., printing for Feb. . . 588.50  
May 10, Joliet Republican Printing Co., bill for Mar. and April . . 688.25  
June 12, Joliet Republican Printing Co., printing for May . . 490.86  
Aug. 9, Joliet Republican Printing Co., bill for June . . 520.50  
Oct. 20, Joliet Republican Printing Co., printing, stationery, etc. . . 313.75  
Nov. 27, Joliet Republican Printing Co., stationery, circulars, etc. . . 227.05

It was Smith of the Joliet Printing Co. who secured the discharge of Philip Veal, organizer, from "Chas. O. Sherman, ex-president of the I. W. W. Smith is now, as formerly, printing Sherman's "Industrial Worker." John Sherman is his friend. He is evidently acting in Mitchell's interest, in directing and aiding Sherman.

A Miner.

Bluemond, Ill., February 17.

## PROGRESS IN DAYTON, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—It has been a long time since Dayton, O., has been heard from in our English organs, so I write these lines.

We have a select bunch of S. Pites here, who take care not to mention the S. L. P. They are led by one Caldwell. The principal agitation is done for some mail order house in Chicago. The older element in them are all Bergeristic; the younger is uninformed. When I first went to their meetings they tried to capture me, but instead of turning captive, I gave the younger element some light on the difference.

Though the S. Pites take care not to mention us, we of the S. L. P. were very much in evidence on February 13th. We held a meeting, our principal speaker being Louis Nagy, from Chicago. There were about 125 men and women in the hall to listen to him. We sold 17 English pamphlets, among them "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution?" and "The Burning Question of Trades-Unionism." We have also broken the ground for another branch on the north side of the city.

The S. Pites do not take any stock in organizing the foreigners, as there are but few votes among them; and they only care for votes. Now, we are only Hungarians, but we are to meet them in a joint debate, and will easily prove that we have the only revolutionary organization in the city of Dayton.

Yours for the S. L. P.

C. Sautho.

Dayton, O., February 21.

## PUTTING THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A few days ago, I read in a local paper, "The Academic," where they are not absolutely unsound or sophistical. That's why he has made no impression whatever in England and why he will fail here.

When the struggle against the working class takes the form of serious argument, the intelligent protagonists of capitalism are ashamed of themselves. But Mallock, applauded to the echo by crowds of the "purely academic," never realizes his position.

"Steamship Collision. Cowardice of Crew Blamed for Loss of Many Lives." I have read similar news before. What I want to say is this: I wonder that no one arises to hurl back this malicious lie, this dirty slander, from whence it comes. Where are the seamen of the Gompers' Seamen's Union, when Brother Capital so maligns Brother Labor?

I think that a workman when in danger, is in duty bound to save his life, as nobody will care a bit for his wife, children—family; perhaps, even a helpless old mother. He would be criminal to throw his life away, when the capitalists make no provision for the rescue of life. Everyday we read in the newspaper how the capitalists kill the working class by the wholesale. They care more for profit than for life. And it is their criminal policy that is breeding disaster; they alone are responsible for it.

E. B.

Columbus, O., February 21.

## "MARE'S NESTS" AND HORNET'S NESTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Henry Laurens Call having used the sacred precincts of Columbia University to justify Socialism before the American Society for the Advancement of Science, it seems quite natural that Mr. Mallock should be imported to nullify that justification. Has he succeeded? I for one am afraid that Mr. Mallock's lectures characterizing Marx's theories as "an intellectual mare's nest," will prove that, if there is any nest in the matter, it is the wrong kind of a nest, as far as capitalism is concerned. Those lectures have stirred up a discussion, which betrays the weaknesses of capitalism throwing it on the defensive and leaving it open to destructive attack. Considering the conditions in this country, revealed by the various investigations, proving capitalist ability to be synonymous with swindle, it would have been better by far, had the capitalists acted on the principle of letting well enough alone and thus save themselves from the vigorous attention now bestowed upon them. As it is, from Mr. Mallock's "intellectual mare's nest" there has issued a hornet's nest for capitalism, which the capitalists will yet live to bemoan. Artemus Ward has shown that even New England runs and measles have a place in the scheme of nature; who, then, will argue that Mr. Mallock has lived in vain?

James Donnelly.

New York, February 19.

## THE ANARCHISTIC "CALL."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—If any one doubts the existence of an anarchist newspaper in Paterson, let him be undeceived by reading the Lincoln's birthday editorial "comments" in the "Morning Call." Referring to the killing of Cortese, the Call says:

"This crime is without parallel in the State of New Jersey and there are very few precedents in the country. There was a similar case in the murder of a Western Governor in the same manner, and it is no credit to this city that such people as Anson Phelps Stokes and his wife, in company with some prominent anarchists, were permitted to hold a 'protest meeting'—that is a meeting to protest against the prosecution of Governor Vardaman's murderers. We think it is now time for the city authorities to put a stop to meetings of this sort. Of course the lawyers will say that it is unconstitutional to prevent free speech, and it is, but the authorities could and should suppress such meetings and then discuss the question of unconstitutionality after ward. In a measure the aldermen are responsible. They should pass an ordinance preventing public meetings of any sort without a permit from some proper city official, and the latter should have the right to use his discretion in granting the permit. This would give the police authorities jurisdiction. Of course if some one took the suggested ordinance to the United States supreme court it probably would be declared unconstitutional, but who is going to take it there?"

A comment on the "comment" is almost unnecessary, but I will call attention to a few clauses. Mark what the "Call" says about meetings held to protest against the illegal kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and their confinement in prison as convicted criminals. Note further the statement which follows it—regarding the aldermanic passage of an unconstitutional ordinance. Is not that the limit? Is it not anarchy of the most dangerous type? The Call admits it to be unlawful even to the extent of being recognized as unconstitutional by the court, and yet in the face of all that it advocates setting aside all law and becoming a law unto itself. Is that not anarchy?

Is it not time the working class organized on just lines to protect themselves from the capitalist anarchists who are a unit with the "Call's" statements; and who aim to suppress the working class? The proper working class organization is here, known as the I. W. W. or Industrial Workers of the World. Its mission is to organize THE WHOLE WORKING

CLASS regardless of where they are or what they do. The interest of one is the interest of all, and an injury to one is the concern of all. The I. W. W. aims to take and hold all the industries and products to operate and distribute them in the interest of the whole producing class. If we do not combine on I. W. W. lines, the anarchistic suggestion of the "Morning Call" will be forced upon us.

Fraternally yours,

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., February 18.

## AS TO RACE AND LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Comrade Stromqvist is irresistible—irresistible in the temperance of his language, in his sweet reasonableness, and above all in his pathetic appeal to be taken seriously. He shall have his wish. And first permit me, as one of the comrades responsible for the movement criticized, to assure our comrade that no one realizes the potency and force of his objections more strongly than the men and women who have initiated this organization. If we have persisted in spite of these objections it was because we believed that the arguments on the other side were, and are, still more potent and powerful.

Personally I am as much opposed to Race and Language branches within the S. L. P. as any one can be; I would vote to abolish them all. I hold that if men or women are not sufficiently acquainted with the language of the country to conduct their political business in it then they ought not to have an equal vote in directing the activities and shaping the policy of a party whose discussions are carried on in that language. But as strongly as I am opposed to Language Branches in the party am I in favor of Race or Language Federations to organize all the sections of our heterogeneous population. The function of such bodies is to act as organizers or drill sergeants of that Socialist army of which the American proletariat must furnish the main and directing body. I have long been of the opinion that there is a crying need for a German Federation to assimilate and prevent the dispersion of the numbers of Socialistically inclined German workmen whom we are told emigrate to this country and from lack of such affiliation become lost to the movement. Such a Federation would also help to educate and develop the true Socialist feeling amongst the German Socialists here at present, and put an end to the scandals arising from the efforts of unscrupulous grafters to play the German branches against the American members—a thing that was only possible because we have had in the party organizations of men speaking different languages, but having equal voting powers.

With the Irish although the language creates no difficulty the case for a distinct organization is stronger than for any other race. Note well this point! The Irish are the only race in America among whom are organized associations for the express purpose of assisting capitalist political parties in the old country. The United Irish League of America is a case in point. Its one end and aim is to boost the reputation of the representatives in Parliament of the Irish capitalist class to popularize their propaganda, and finance their organizations. As it claims to speak in the name of Ireland it holds the attention and wins the sympathy of the Irish in America, and working on this basis, it succeeds in delivering the Irish vote to the political parties of the American capitalist class, and the Irish dollars to the Irish capitalist class. We propose to fight these tricksters with weapons somewhat like their own; to the capitalist organizations of Irish-America we will oppose a Socialist organization of Irish-America, and to the warm-hearted Irish laborer desiring to help the people at home in their fight for freedom we will appeal to aid that fight through the Socialist organization of the Irish Working Class whose history and struggles it will be our duty to keep him posted on. It is our belief, a belief founded upon experience, that nothing will so quickly attract the sympathetic interest of an Irishman in America to the Socialist propaganda as the knowledge that the same fight is being waged and the same teachings being spread by men of his race and class in Ireland. The enthusiastic outpourings of the Irish to hear a speaker from Ireland, and their readiness to buy literature from Ireland is proof of this, and it will be part of our duty to take advantage of this tendency to push such Socialistic literature from Ireland as will broaden and develop the mental horizon of our countrymen, and prepare them to take their place in the revolutionary army of the American proletariat. That is why we wish to affiliate directly with the movement in Ireland—to give our organization a proper standing amongst the Irish in America.

Finally let me ask all our critics: Is Socialism an International movement, or is it not? If it is, why do you object to us trying to help the movement in Ireland? We have already secured over thirty names in New York District, and many inquiries and promises from all over the country. Every indication points to our festival on the third of March being the greatest feat of revolutionary song and comradeship New York has ever known, and so all is well with the world.

Yours fraternally,

James Connolly.

152 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. H. KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The capitalist press has had the kindness to remove doubt from the workers' mind. In 1905, when the I. W. W. was launched, the capitalist press had nothing but curses for the I. W. W. and loving compliments for the A. F. of L. Since the last convention the same press has kept up to the old courses against the revolutionists who overthrew Sherman, and has transferred to Sherman the loving compliments it had bestowed on the A. F. of L. He who has eyes can see.

R. L. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Yes, Labor produces all wealth. That does not mean that Labor is the only source of material wealth. In the language of the quotation cited by Marx, "labor is the father and the earth the mother of use-values."

Next question next week.

S. J. B. CANTON, O.—The feature of the Dick militia law is that it transforms the whole population of the land into a reserve militia, and that it transforms that reserve militia into a U. S. military force, with the President as its commander in chief. Useless to speculate upon the "scheme" back of law. Let the scheme be the worst, it cannot be worse than in Russia, and yet the Czar is kept in perpetual hot water, emulating the martyrs on the catalogue of martyrs.

F. K. OMAHA, NEB.—The feature of Sherman's bills is, not so much their hugeness, but the padding that they underwent. The Toronto case illustrates the point to perfection. He charged for hotel when he took none; for meals which were paid for by I. W. W. members; for "incidentals" that he did not have. He was in the company of I. W. W. men from the time he landed in the morning to the time he took the train that same evening. It was a pure case "wrong charging."

HARTFORD, CONN., S. L. P. ORGANIZER.—Notices must be in on Tuesdays, 10 p. m. If later, they are too late for the Weekly.

A. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ely's book on "The Labor Movement in America" is as good as any. Apply Labor News.

J. S. S. NAPIERVILLE, ILL.—Now to your last question—Whatever benefit the craft Union confers upon its members is conferred at the cost of the rest of the Working Class. Consequently, in the end, everybody, the craft Union included, is dragged down.

A. M. S. GAGETOWN, MICH.—Now to your last question—The worker could not be robbed at all in consumption but for the circumstance that he is a wage slave, that is, is robbed in production. As a consequence of the robbery he is submitted to in the shop, he is likewise afterward robbed in consumption.

C. N. C. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Guede's calculation is surely correct. It is one of many calculations on the subject, all of which demonstrate that excessive work is now no longer necessary for an ample supply of wealth for all.

W. G. KALAMAZOO, MICH.—John Jacob Astor was, and all his descendants are gentiles. He was not a Jew.

A. G. TRENTON.—With next week's issue the promised answers to the specific questions put by correspondents on "As To Politics" will all have been given, and, as announced, the discussion will be closed. That column will remain open only for the attempted answers to the question put by The People. Those answers must be ANSWERS, that is to say, no attempts under the pretence of "answering" to relapse the matter.

C. H. NEW YORK.—If "yes" or "no" must be the answer, without any qualifying explanations—yes; the Russian Government is controlled by the capitalist class.

F. H. B. BOULDER, COLO.—Communicate with Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., 2-6 New Read street, this city.

H. J. B. FLORENCE, COLO.—First—Next week, as promised two weeks ago, all the questions on "As to Politics" will have been answered, and the discussion will be closed. No further contributions against the Party's attitude will be accepted. Under a new head "Unionism and Politics," your article will then be published, also the articles of all Party members and friends who may wish to contribute arguments and facts in favor of political action.

Second—You are implored, when writing again, to number your pages. No end of confusion and trouble arises from the neglect to do so. All other sinners take notice.

I. S. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Daily of the 11th of February, the earliest possible date on which to communicate and acknowledge receipt of your first letter, contained this Letter-Box answer to you:

"I. S. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—One critic out of season can raise more dust than a dozen constructionists can allay. The part of the I. W. W. man now is to organize, rather than to find fault with I. W. W. headquarters."

Your present letter, dated that very 11th, finding fault with this office for NOT YET having published or acknowledged your letter, vindicates the apprehension entertained with regard to your letter criticising I. W. W. headquarters—the apprehension of rashness and hastiness on your part.

J. I. TORONTO, CAN.—The Anarchist's false conception regarding Government is, to a not small degree, due to the capitalist's false claim that his style of Government is the only style of Government that ever was.

V. H. K. NEW YORK.—When you were told that you surely thank your stars that we are not in a state of actual war to-day, the meaning was not that the capitalists would have jailed and hanged you for your letter. The meaning was that neither could your letter have appeared, nor The People's answer, and we would BOTH, and all of us, be skulking about dodging bullets. What was meant was just what was said.

J. A. CINCINNATI, O.—The sight is of frequent occurrence—clergymen in belligerent nations, both simultaneously blessing the arms of their respective sides, and alternately, with the soldiers of the opposite lying dead or wounded on the field, singing Te Deum—rejoicing. It is Socialism, and Socialism alone, and no other movement before Socialism that does establish and practice the principle of the brotherhood of the race.

I. A. B. READING, PA.—Whenever The People is found in error, let the correction be sent in. No greater favor can be rendered to this office.

R. B. PATERSON, N. J.; J. B. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; M. P. H. BUTTE, MONT.; W. W. C. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; H. F. CINCINNATI, O.; P. C. J. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; W. G. BELLEVILLE, O.; E. A. C. EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. P. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; B. S. P. CINCINNATI, O.; H. G. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; F. S. H. SHIELDS, B. C.—Matter received.

## GRAND CONCERT

By Members of

## The New York Symphony

## Orchestra

LEO SCHULZ, CONDUCTOR

Under the Auspices of the

## ...SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY...

FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Ave., Est. 43rd and 44th Sts.

On Sunday, March 17th, 1907, at 3 p. m.

EMINENT VOCAL SOLOISTS

TICKET

ADMITTING ONE

25 CENTS

HAT CHECK TEN CENTS

VAUDEVILLE TO FOLLOW CONCERT

BALL AT 8 P. M.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 3-6  
New Reade street, New York.  
S. L. P. OF CANADA.  
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798  
Dundas street, London Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
3-6 New Reade street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party  
announcements can go in that are not  
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Postponed regular meeting held at  
headquarters, Daily People building, 9-6  
New Reade street, N. Y. City, February  
22. Arber, chairman. Kuhn and Aug-  
ustine absent. Minutes accepted.

Correspondence: From Chas. Rhode,  
Patchogue, L. I.; Members-at-large,  
Niagara Falls; Branch I, Section Kings  
County; Sections Albany and Oneida  
County, vote on candidates for S. E. C.;  
From B. Worster, Hornell, N. Y., and Sam-  
uel L. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y., regarding  
campaign list. From Section Monroe  
County, officers elected. Received and  
filed.

Correspondence Bureau reported letter  
from Queens County in regard to re-  
organization; also on state campaign  
lists. From Utica in regard to leaflet  
on State Agitation, advising results and  
meetings held. From Albany, requesting  
financial blanks, sending vote on S. E. C.  
candidates, and reporting with reference  
to joint meetings with Sections Rensselaer  
and Schoenectady. Received.

Boris Reinstein appeared before the  
Committee and unfolded a plan of agita-  
tion, which it was decided to take up in  
conjunction with the Sections in New  
York City. It was accordingly decided  
to send some one else to Jamestown, if  
necessary. E. Moonelle was delegated to  
refer matter of Reinstein agitation in  
N. Y. City to Section New York County.

The Secretary was authorized to can-  
vass the vote on S. E. C. candidates,  
whose names closes, and to notify newly  
elected Committee of its election and  
next meeting.

Reinstein having offered to visit sec-  
tions on his return trip to Buffalo, it  
was decided to instruct the Corre-  
spondence Bureau to write and arrange dates  
and meetings.

Meeting adjourned.  
J. Ebert, Secretary.

## WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Minutes of Washington S. E. C. Feb-  
ruary 18. Absent, Rorden. Present,  
Dahly, Heriz, A. Brearcliff, S. Brearcliff,  
O'Hanrahan, Fagerdahl. The minutes  
of the previous meeting, January 4,  
read and adopted.

A letter from Section Tacoma re-  
questing that the S. E. C. agitation  
fund be equally divided between the  
sections of the State to aid in financing  
the De Leon tour, was laid over to new  
business.

Financial report was read and adopted  
as follows: Balance in treasury,  
\$155.42. Stamps on hand, January 21,  
1907, \$5.36.

The Tacoma letter was taken up and  
discussed. Owing to information ex-  
tended to Section Tacoma by Section  
Seattle pertaining to the De Leon tour,  
a motion prevailed to place the same  
on file.

The State Bulletin was continued  
another month, and the comrades of  
the State asked to contribute to its  
columns. Meeting adjourned to meet  
the first Friday in March.

S. Brearcliff,  
Recording Sec'y, Box 1040.

## COLORADO S. E. C.

Colorado S. E. C. has been reorgan-  
ized, with headquarters at Denver. The  
State secretary is Alban E. Higgins,  
2619 16th street, Denver.

## MARCH FESTIVAL APPROACHES.

Program Will Include Four Soloists—Leo  
Schultz To Lead Orchestra.

The entertainment committee of Sec-  
tion New York County, Socialist Labor  
Party, is actively engaged in completing  
arrangements for the coming Daily Peo-  
ple festival, to be held on Sunday, March  
17th, at Grand Central Palace. The con-  
cert program by the New York Sym-  
phony Orchestra under the leadership of  
Mr. Leo Schultz will include four solo-  
ists, cello, violin, piano and vocal. The  
program, as well as names of soloists,  
will shortly be announced.

Ten thousand throwaways announcing  
this concert and ball have been ordered  
printed at the last regular meeting of  
the entertainment committee. The same  
will be ready in a few days to be had at  
the office of L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade  
street. Members and sympathizers of  
the S. L. P. should provide themselves  
with a number of them and pass them  
over to their friends.

The Socialist Women are devoting  
their time just at present to the bazaar  
and fair to be held in conjunction with  
the entertainment and ball. Some beau-  
tiful pillows are being embroidered.  
Knitted articles and many other things  
of a diversified variety are being ex-  
ecuted. Other comrades who have up to  
now not given the bazaar and fair a

thought, are called upon to emulate the  
Socialist Women. Many things are  
wanted. The committee will probably  
dispose of everything sent for the Daily  
People. Get busy, comrades and friends,  
Exercise your talents. Show what you  
can do.

The restaurant will as in the past be  
under our own supervision, and we in-  
tend to improve the service on this oc-  
casion. Assistance is wanted. We there-  
fore call upon all men and women who  
are able and willing to volunteer to send  
their names and addresses at once to L.  
Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

The ball which is to follow the concert  
given by the New York Symphony Or-  
chestra will start after 8 o'clock at  
night. The best L. W. W. musicians will  
furnish the music for the dance.

Members and sympathizers are again  
reminded of the journal which the com-  
mittee will issue on this occasion to se-  
cure advertisements at the rate of \$1.00  
per space or \$5.00 per half page. Speak  
to your grocer, butcher and others with  
whom you deal about it.

## BAZAAR AND FAIR.

We are pleased to announce the first  
acknowledgments of presents for the  
Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection  
with the Daily People Festival at Grand  
Central Palace on Sunday, March 17th.

The presents received are as follows:  
George Wisnauk and H. Neufeld, Brook-  
lyn, N. Y., fine framed pictures; S.  
Moskowitz, city, eight fine engravings;  
Socialist city, box of fine cigars; Smith  
and Director, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine  
framed picture; K. Z., six smoker's sets  
and tray; Mrs. T. Boas of Socialist  
Women of Greater New York Branch D,  
handsome embroidered side board scarf,  
embroidered centre piece, artistic  
cushion, gold arm and hammer pin, disc  
figure.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

2-6 New Reade street, New York.

## THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

New Castle, Pa., March 3.  
Chicago, Ill., March 4.  
St. Louis, Mo., March 6-7.  
Kansas City, Mo., March 8-9.  
Omaha, Neb., March 10-11.  
Denver, Colo., March 12-14.  
Grand Junction, Colo., March 16.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 17-18.  
Ogden, Utah, March 19.  
Tonopah, Nevada, March 21.  
Goldfield, Nevada, March 22-23.  
Rhyolite, Nevada, March 25.  
Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, March  
27-31.  
San Jose, Cal., April 2.  
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.,  
April 3-7.  
Portland, Ore., April 9-10.  
Tacoma, Wash., April 11.  
Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.  
Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.  
Pasco, Wash., April 17.  
Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.  
Butte, Montana, April 22-24.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 25.  
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.  
Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

## NEW CASTLE, PA. ATTENTION!

The meeting at which Daniel De  
Leon will speak in New Castle will be  
held under the auspices of the L. W. W.  
Arrangements have been completed,  
and the affair will be a mass public  
meeting on "Industrial Unionism."

The meeting will take place in the  
Opera House, on Sunday March 2nd,  
2:30 p. m. Admission free.

## DETROIT LECTURES.

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party,  
will hold a series of lecture meetings at  
Munroe's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue,  
Hastings street entrance, 1:30 P. M. Sun-  
day afternoons.

March 3—Will Government Ownership  
of Public Utilities Benefit the Working  
Class?

March 10—The Working Class and the  
Tactics Necessary for Their Emancipation.

March 17—Commune Celebration and  
Bazaar at Weibel's Hall, corner Gratiot  
and Biopelle street, from 2 to 11 P. M.

## REINSTEIN'S LECTURE

Delivered to the Largest Arlington Hall  
Audience Yet—A Splendid Discourse.

February 20th was the best all-round  
evening at the Arlington Hall lectures,  
held under the auspices of Section New  
York, S. L. P., since their opening. The  
audience was the biggest, the lecture was  
of the best, and—there was a philosophi-  
cal anarchist present who injected a  
large element of humor into a very serious  
question.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, the lec-  
turer, handled his subject, Anarchists or  
Revolutionary Socialists, Which?, in an  
able manner.

A large number of questions followed;  
then discussion occurred, in which the  
philosophical anarchist wanted to know  
"when will man be permitted to govern  
himself?" To which Reinstein answered  
"When he becomes a Robinson Crusoe."  
And then Reinstein recalled a letter of  
"A Genuine Anarchist" who wrote: "I  
born myself; I run my own railroad; I  
deliver my own messages, bake my own  
bread, and when I die I intend to bury  
myself." This rednecked absurdity  
brought down the house.

The collection amounted to \$10.00.  
Lazarus Abelson was chairman.

Last Wednesday evening Reinstein  
spoke again on "Socialist Politicians and  
Revolutionary Socialists—Which?"

Frank Bohn resumes his series next  
Wednesday.

## MOVING FUND'S STEADY CLIMB

TOWARD \$3,000 MARK ENCOURAGING—OVER \$1,800 IN HAND—LAST  
WEEK'S RECEIPTS EXCEED THOSE OF PRECEDING WEEK.

The Moving Fund continues to move  
up to the \$3,000 mark with encouraging  
steadiness. This week's receipts show  
an increase over those of the preceding  
week. One hundred and thirteen dollars  
and forty cents were added; bringing the  
grand total over the \$1,800 mark.

Noteworthy among the lists this week  
is No. 106, for \$3.75, collected by the  
late Mrs. Julius Eck; her last work for  
the Socialist Labor Party, for whose  
principles she labored long and well.  
Another is No. 366, collected by N.  
McGarrigle, of Manchester, N. H., for  
\$13.25. The long list of names shows  
that McGarrigle is a hustler; also that  
the S. L. P. press has many friends in  
New Hampshire. On the whole, the  
Moving Fund makes obvious the fact  
that the friends of the S. L. P. are quite  
numerous; and that the S. L. P. is a  
very widely diffused "corpus." Such  
being the fact, our members should not  
be timid about approaching non-mem-  
bers. Perseverance on the part of all in-  
terested will win out; and the \$3,000 re-  
quired will soon be an assured fact.

## Amounts Received.

British Columbia, Vancouver,	
E. Paul	.50
Canada, Dawson, Ukon, W. E.	
Kunz, \$1; J. Rivard, \$1; G.	
Findley, \$1; C. Lund, \$2.	5.00
United States, List 47, In-	
diana, Indianapolis, C. Lag-	
ler, \$1; W. Stuffer, \$1; N.	
Beck, 50c; J. Buckhard, 50c;	
August Kobler, 50c;	
"Caah," 50c; F. Herder,	
25c.	4.25
List 48, Indiana, Indianapolis,	
C. Julian, \$1; F. Janke, \$1	
List 51, Louisville, Kentucky,	
J. Arnold, 25c; J. Doyle,	
25c; J. Ulrich, 25c; T.	
Sweeney, 50c; F. Blake,	
25c; F. Giffey, 25c; E.	
Geot, 50c; H. Schult, 50c;	
R. Schmidt, 50c; J. Kohl,	
25c.	3.50
List 52, Louisville, Kentucky,	
L. Fleisher, 25c; D. Fergu-	
son, 50c; J. O'Hearn,	
10c; H. Bauer, 25c; E.	
Krause, 25c; Kleinberg,	
10c; M. Meyer, 10c; H.	
Schmidt, 10c; W. Brown,	
25c; A. Schmutz, 50c; M.	
Rohrstein, 15c.	2.50
List 51, Massachusetts, Holy-	
oke, N. Norfolk, \$1; M.	
Thiedeman, 50c; G. Alfieri,	
50c; Section Holyoke, \$3.	5.00
List 58, Minnesota, St. Paul,	
B. Caumig, 50c; E. Con-	
stant, \$1; R. Petersen, 25c.	
List 59, Minnesota, St. Paul,	
A. Ahlberg, 50c; A. Jansen,	
50c; E. Johnson, \$1.50; C.	
Hahnson, 25c.	2.75
List 90, Minnesota, St. Paul,	
H. Carstenson, 25c; F.	
Carstenson, 25c.	.50
List 103, New Jersey, Hob-	
oken, T. Boas, \$2; L. Ben-	
son, 25c; "Friend" 25c;	
"Rox," 25c; G. Signarowitz,	
\$1; T. Heriz, 50c; L. Eric-	
son, 50c; A. Wassbauer,	
50c; T. Nypsen, 25c; J.	
Wilkins, \$1; O. Grey, \$1; P.	
Brounoff, \$1; I. Hurwitz,	
25c.	6.75
List 107, New Jersey, Paterson,	
J. Roth, \$1; F. Koell-	
jen, 45c; W. Glans, \$1; N.	
Botnik, \$1	5.00
List 230, Texas, Houston, R.	
Blakeney, 10c; J. Grado,	
25c; F. Sengio, 25c; J.	
Robinson, 10c; V. Girrat-	
tano, 50c; G. Fasullo,	
15c; F. Fasullo, 10c; W.	
Ehlert, 10c; H. Mertz, 25c;	
G. Pionbrino, 50c; Z. Ro-	
mano, 25c.	2.50
List 232, Texas, Houston, V.	
Girratano, 25c; T. Dema,	
\$1; J. Grado, 10c; F. Fu-	
gallo, 10c; L. Resenberg,	
10c; Radoff, 15c; M. Ma-	
zol, 20c; J. Schederson,	
25c; T. Peterson, 50c; P.	
Halle, 25c; M. Goldstein,	
25c; F. Sanger, 50c; J. R.	
R., 10c; O'Neilson, 10c.	3.85
List 205, Massachusetts, Atle-	
boro, C. Toben, \$1; C. Hol-	
den, \$1; C. Newton, \$1.	3.00
List 338, Arizona, MacCabe,	
K. Hogatz, \$1; J. Gal-	
laghar, \$1; F. Beard, 50c.	2.50
List 308, New Hampshire,	
Manchester, H. McGarrigle,	
50c; E. Kirk, 25c; G.	
Smith, 25c; V. Dobinski,	
25c; C. Villain, 25c; N.	
Robdoux, 25c; S. Vandenberg	
25c; J. Fatz, 25c; F. Celen,	
25c; F. Hustleman, 25c; C.	
Schritts, 10c; L. Dodd, 25c;	
A. Camder, 25c; C. Georgus	
25c; C. Berthold, 15c; C.	
Netschfeld, 25c; "Faust,"	
25c; J. Van Welch, 25c;	
T. De Cook, 25c; F. Rands,	
25c; G. Maynard, 25c; F.	
De Incester, 25c; I. Van	
Camp, 10c; M. Schlecht, 10c.	
E. Wiederer, 10c; P. Wigner	
25c; J. Van Camp, 25c; E.	
Herrial, 25c; A. Mudheim,	
10c; T. Silliman, 25c;	
Starcked, 10c; Maynard,	
10c; L. Bornstein, 15c; O.	
Rigney, 10c; J. Pepprick,	
25c; N. Picard, 25c; W.	
Walsh, 25c; J. De Cort,	
25c; Wm. De Meister, 50c;	
T. Bietiger, 25c; G.	
Hirsch, 25c; G. Pillens,	
25c; B. Collyns, 25c; G.	
Pynenburg, 25c; O. Rolli-	
daut, 25c; F. Roy, 25c; O.	
Guergler, 25c; C. Halli,	
25c; J. Simons, 25c; F. D.	
Movin, 25c; F. Rogier,	
25c; P. Boyer, 10c; J.	
Mansfeld, 15c; J. Mosin,	
25c; E. Lenta, 25c; J. Pel-	
ler, 10c; G. Piper, 10c; J.	
Osterman, 25c.	13.15
List 396, Connecticut, Ston-	
ington, Mystic, Section Mys-	
tic, S. L. P.	10.00
List 402, Iowa, Burlington,	
Emil Kilmauer	.50
California, Eureka, A. Mac-	
Lean, \$1.50; T. Lanne,	
\$1.50; E. O. Brioh, \$17	20.00
Colorado, Grand Junction, J.	
Kneera, 50c; J. Billings,	
\$1; J. Giesberg, \$1; Mrs. N.	
B. Spear, 25c; E. B.	
Hutchinson, 45	7.75
Indiana, Indianapolis, G.	
Dreyer	2.50
Massachusetts, Hyde Park, J.	
Quigley	1.00
Minnesota, St. Paul, W. Mac-	
Cue	.25
New Jersey, D. Feldman	.50
New York, New York City,	
30-32 A. D. \$1.25; "N. K."	
50c; "Bunny," 30c; Syra-	
cuse, J. Burns, \$1	3.05
Virginia, Roanoke, E. Smith,	
25c; Emil Smith, 25c;	
N. Uriek, 25c; W. Welsh,	
25c; J. P. Goodman, 25c.	1.25
Total	\$ 113.40
Previously acknowledged	1,695.24
Grand total	\$1,808.64
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.	
Press Security League.	
Friday, February 22.	

## BETTER RESULTS

IN PROPAGANDA FIELD LAST WEEK—IMPROVEMENT IN SUB-GETTING  
—CINCINNATI PLANS TO PUSH SUE BOOKS.

For the week ending February 23rd,  
we received 180 subs to the Weekly Peo-  
ple, and 32 mail subs to the Daily Peo-  
ple, a total of 212 for the week. This is  
an improvement over the past few weeks  
and we hope the comrades will strive to  
hold it.

Those sending five or more subs were:  
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., 8; Press  
Committee, Cincinnati, 8; Fred Brown,  
Cleveland, O., 8; Nils Reubund, Boston,  
6. Section Cincinnati keeps demon-  
strating the efficacy of their plan of organ-  
ized work in getting subs, as the above  
will show.

Prepaid cards sold: Organizer Gil-  
haus, California, \$10; St. Paul, Minn., \$5;  
Diamond, Cal., \$5; Eureka, Cal., \$4.50.

Laber News business was fairly good  
the past week. Cincinnati, O., \$27; Or-  
ganizer Gilhaus, Fresno, Cal., \$17.94;  
Boston, Mass., \$9.25; Diamond, Cal., \$3;  
Pittsburg, Pa., \$6; London, Ont., \$4.75;  
Butte, Mont., \$3; San Francisco, \$2.80;  
Chicago, Ill., \$2.50; Spokane, Wash.,  
\$2.15; Minneapolis, Minn., \$2; Philadel-  
phia, Pa., \$1.25.

Section Cincinnati advises us that  
Nat'l Committee John Kiercher, of  
Cleveland, while in Cincinnati recently,  
told them of his methods in selling Sue

and other books, with the result that  
the Section sends a cash order for \$27  
worth of Sue books. Comrade and Mrs.  
Edward Gardner, the committee in  
charge, report several sets already sold.  
The profits will be used to establish a  
literary fund.

We are getting along pretty well with  
the printing of the new edition of "Wo-  
man Under Socialism." Send in your  
cash in advance order for a copy, and  
thus help the work along. Julius Eck  
of Hoboken, N. J., has donated \$10 to  
help get the book out.

Have you read Value, Price and Profit  
by Marx? If not you should not only  
read but study it. Our new edition of  
this work is ready. Price 15 cents, 10  
cents to sections.

## DE LEON TOUR.

Organizers of Sections are requested  
to NOTIFY THE PEOPLE of the  
PLACE AND HOUR of meetings. Many  
comrades and sympathizers coming to  
the meetings from a distance will be  
assisted by this information. Send in  
the information at least three weeks  
before the meeting.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

## GRAND JUNCTION

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ON CON-  
SOLIDATION.

Extends to Politics As Well As Econ-  
omics—Two Parties Are One, Run  
For and by Capitalists, in State and  
City—Orson Adams the Bill Evans  
of Local Politics.

Grand Junction, Colo., February 26.—  
Consolidation is the order of the day  
and, in Colorado, it has extended to the  
political as well as the economic field.  
The Democratic and Republican parties  
of Colorado, still cling to the two names  
and keep up two machines, yet Bill  
Evans of Denver is the general man-  
ager of both machines; so it matters  
not which side wins, the people are  
sure to loose and Evans is sure to win.  
The only object in keeping up the two  
parties is to divide the working class  
and, as it works like a charm, the two  
parties serve him better than one; and  
will be kept alive until one of the old  
parties can serve the capitalists better  
than two, then they will be consoli-  
dated in name as well as management.

What is true in Denver relative to  
the Denver city and county political  
machine and the state machine, is also  
true in Grand Junction, with Orson  
Adams as manager in charge of this  
division. The way Adams runs things  
is no trouble to him at all, as he al-  
ways has two and some times three  
tickets in the field. When the people  
become so disgusted with the Demo-  
cratic parties that it looks as  
though there was no show to elect  
either, then they put up a third party  
of their own that they call Citizens'  
Party, or Taxpayers Party, and some  
times they call it "Law and Order  
Party," but such third parties are al-  
ways made up of Demo-Republicans  
who believe in the principle of cap-  
italism as against socialism.

In this way, Mr. Adams has been  
able to run both the city and county,  
but the Socialist Labor Party is gain-  
ing ground and boss Adams is losing  
his grip. But, as the old saying goes,  
he has been making hay while the sun  
shines. A short time ago he decided  
to consolidate the ice, gas and electric  
light companies in one, as it would  
enable him to exploit the people easier  
and to a greater extent than he could  
with these companies divided.

The first thing to do when a consoli-  
dation of this sort is on foot is to  
extend all franchises that may expire  
within a few years, and as the electric  
light franchise was to run but four or  
five years longer, Mr. Adams had his  
Demo-Republican Council give him a  
new franchise to run 25 years. Some  
people claim to believe that the council  
was paid to grant this franchise, but  
we socialists do not believe anything of  
the kind, for the Grand Junction City  
Council thinks too much of their boss  
to charge him for a little thing like  
that. But, as it enabled Mr. Adams to  
consolidate the above named compa-  
nies, which meant thousands to him, it  
gave each member of the council after  
the franchise was granted, some little  
remembrance to show that he appre-  
ciated their work; not as a bribe, how-  
ever, as Democrats and Republicans  
give the capitalists their undivided  
support from choice and not for pay.  
In fact they could not be true to their  
party and do otherwise. Their loyalty  
to the capitalist class has been such  
that there has never been a case on  
record where a Democrat or Republi-  
can has sold out to the working class  
and we can assure you that when the  
Socialist Labor Party gains the politi-  
cal power they will be as true to the  
working class as the Demo-Republi-  
cans are now to the capitalist class. It  
all depends on the class you belong to  
when it comes to deciding how you  
should vote.

You will notice in reading our letters  
in The People from week to week that  
we are not boosting this or that candi-